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1985 ANNUAL REPORT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

The District of Columbia Courthouse . . . view from John Marshall Park.

Cover photograph by Patricia A. Guttormsen.

Edited by: S. Diane Long

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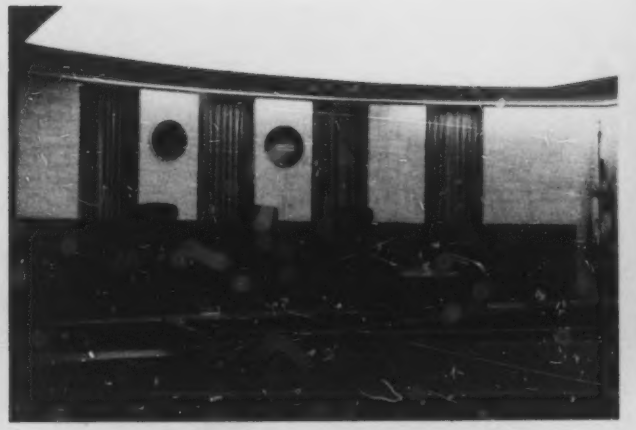
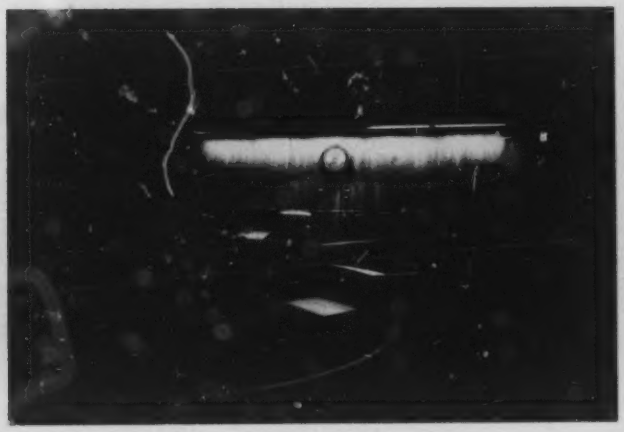




Photographs by J. L. Brown, Patricia A. Guttormsen, John C. Meggers and Louis V. de Turro.

District of Columbia Courts
500 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

Larry P. Polansky
Executive Officer

TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District of Columbia's Courts, in 1985, recorded near record numbers of filings and dispositions in almost every case category. Despite the best efforts of both judicial and non-judicial staff, the extensive activity of 1985, has, unfortunately, resulted in mounting pending case loads in both the Court of Appeals and the Superior Court, since dispositions did not nearly equal the very heavy load of filings.

The significantly increased disposition rate in the Superior Court achieved through hard work, improved operating procedures and increased judicial strength was not enough to match an unparalleled rate of new filings and led to a significant increase in the balance of cases pending at year-end. The Court of Appeals' data reveals that as a result of herculean efforts there was a relatively small pending case increase, however, it may be reasonably expected that the ramifications of a rising trial case load in the Superior Court will be further reflected in the pending appellate case load in the near future. This situation illustrates clearly the critical need for augmented fiscal and manpower resources for both the Court of Appeals and the Superior Court.

On the other hand, I am pleased to be able to report that 1985 has not been a totally negative year for the District of Columbia Courts. We were able to minimize our "losses" and improve the outlook for the future through: improved use of modern technology; initiation of several new and/or expanded programs; strengthened security; and, the promising progress in the Council and the Congress of vital legislation.

In 1986, we will focus on the pressing problem of unnecessary delay in trial and appellate case processing—causes as well as possible solutions—as the Courts seek to ensure timely justice for those whom they serve.

Despite numerous obstacles yet to be overcome, particularly those stemming from budgetary and personnel constraints, it is with a positive outlook for the continued progress of our judicial system that the *1985 Annual Report* is transmitted to the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration under the provisions of D.C. Code §11-1701(c)(2) and 1745(a).

Larry P. Polansky

Larry P. Polansky
Executive Officer
District of Columbia Courts

In Memoriam

The Honorable H. Carl Moultrie I
Chief Judge
Superior Court of the District of Columbia
(April 3, 1915 — April 9, 1986)

OBITUARY

H. Carl Moultrie I, Chief Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia, was born April 3, 1915, in Tampa, Florida. The son of the late Rev. William Edward and Mrs. Annie Moultrie, he was reared and received his preparatory education in Charleston, South Carolina. In 1936, he received an A.B. degree from Lincoln University, Oxford, Pennsylvania, and two years later a degree in Sacred Theology. Some years later he returned to graduate and law school receiving the Master of Arts from New York University in 1952 and the Juris Doctor from Georgetown University Law Center in 1956.

He commenced his professional career in Wilmington, North Carolina, where he met and later married the former Sara Avant, his wife of forty-five years. To this union, one son was born. Judge Moultrie, who lived in Wilmington from 1938 to 1949, served the community as a newspaper columnist, director of a boys' club, probation officer, and manager of a housing project.

He moved to Washington, D.C., in 1949 following his election as National Executive Secretary of his fraternity, Omega Psi Phi. He diligently served in this capacity until 1972, and during his tenure the organization experienced phenomenal growth and visibility.

In 1957, he joined the law firm of Cobb, Howard, Hayes, and Windsor and engaged in the active practice of law until 1972 when he was appointed as an Associate Judge of the Superior Court by President Nixon. He was named Chief Judge of the Court on June 22, 1978, a position he held until his death.

Dedicated to the concept of equal justice under the law, he devoted time, talent, and effort to the civic, cultural, legal, and religious life of his community to achieve this laudable goal. His unwavering commitment to freedom, dignity, and justice for all enhanced the quality of life for many in his community. His outstanding leadership of many oganizations, most notably the local NAACP during the sixties, was recognized by his peers as he received innumerable honors and awards. Among his many honors were an honorary Doctor of Laws from Lincoln University in 1979, an honorary Doctor of Letters from the College of Charleston and the New York University Distinguished Alumni Achievement Award in 1984.

A man of the utmost integrity, strength, and courage, Judge Moultrie was committed to the effective administration of justice. Upon becoming Chief Judge, he introduced many innovative legal and administrative techniques. He quietly and fairly made historic appointments to the Court of minorities and women, bringing them into the core of court administration. Moreover, he was instrumental in convincing Congress to create additional judicial officers to facilitate the mission of the Superior Court.

The judicial system of the District of Columbia will ever be indebted to his unique leadership. The inspiring example of his love, his spirit, and his caring that characterized his own rich life will be a living memorial for many whose lives he touched.

He leaves to mourn, his loving wife, Sara, devoted son, Dr. H. Carl II, two grandchildren, H. Carl III and Cam Lynne, one sister, Catherine Stoney, daughter-in-law, Cheryl Lynne, and many other devoted relatives and friends.

Photographs by J. L. Brown and Louis V. de Turro.

COURT SYSTEM

JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chairman
Chief Judge William C. Pryor
District of Columbia Court of Appeals

Chief Judge H. Carl Moultrie I
Superior Court of the
District of Columbia

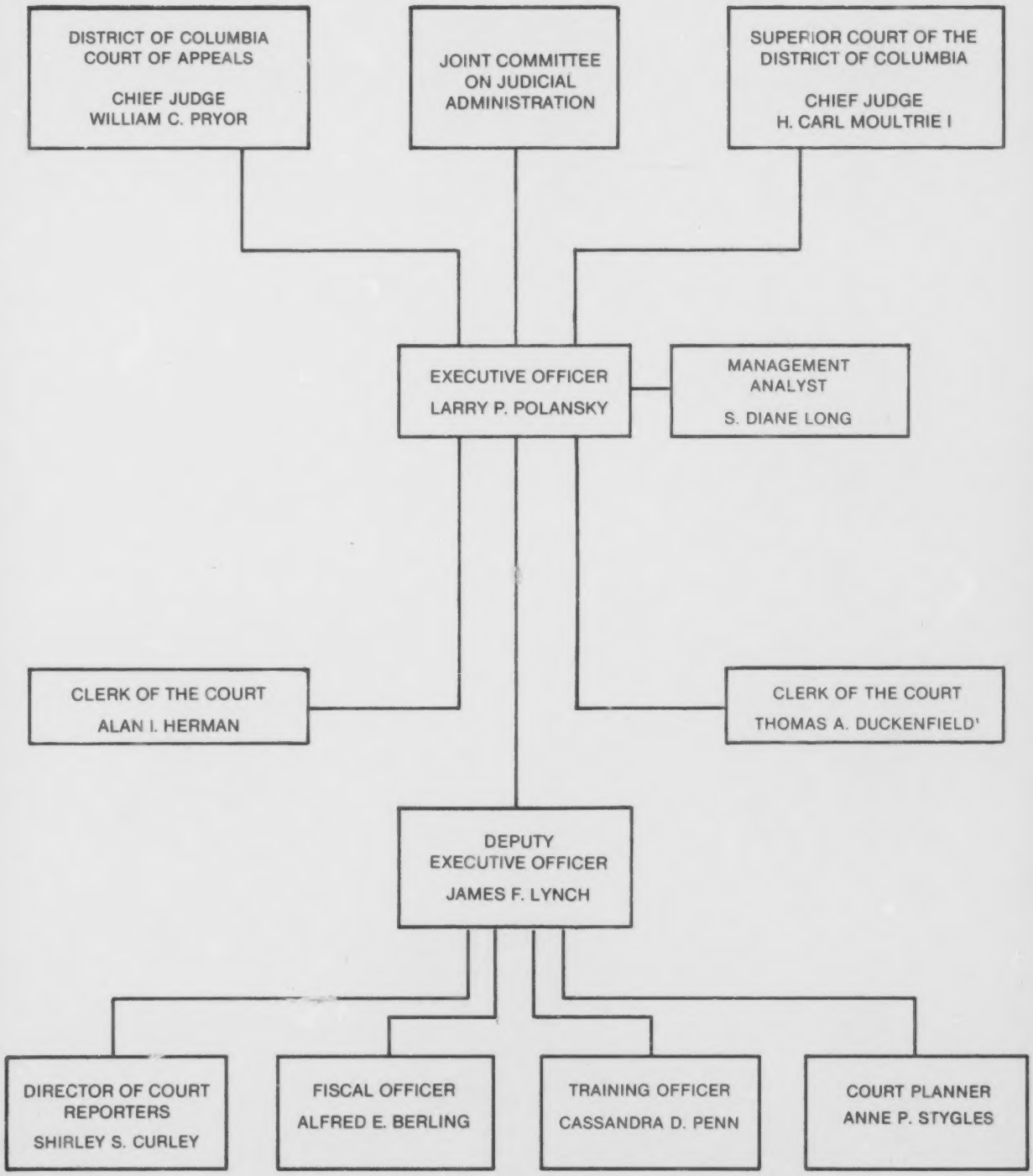
Judge James A. Belson
District of Columbia
Court of Appeals

Judge George Herbert Goodrich
Superior Court of the
District of Columbia

Judge Reggie B. Walton
Superior Court of the
District of Columbia

Larry P. Polansky
Executive Officer
District of Columbia Courts

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS
CHIEF JUDGE WILLIAM C. PRYOR
JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHIEF JUDGE H. CARL MOULTRIE I
EXECUTIVE OFFICER LARRY P. POLANSKY
MANAGEMENT ANALYST S. DIANE LONG
CLERK OF THE COURT ALAN I. HERMAN
CLERK OF THE COURT THOMAS A. DUCKENFIELD[1]
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER JAMES F. LYNCH
DIRECTOR OF COURT REPORTERS SHIRLEY S. CURLEY
FISCAL OFFICER ALFRED E. BERLING
TRAINING OFFICER CASSANDRA D. PENN
COURT PLANNER ANNE P. STYGLES

[1] Resigned: June 7, 1985. Roy S. Wynn, Jr. named Acting Clerk of the Court: December 7, 1985.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURTS
ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

The District of Columbia Courts, consisting of the Court of Appeals and the Superior Court, constitute the Judicial Branch of the District Government and are separate and distinct from the Executive and Legislative Branches.

The organization and operation of the District of Columbia Courts, a completely unified court system, are described in detail in the "District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970." The purview of the respective courts, the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the Executive Officer, may be summarized as follows.

Under statute, responsibility for the administrative activity of the District of Columbia Court System is vested in the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration which consists of: Chief Judge, Court of Appeals (Chairman); Chief Judge, Superior Court; one Associate Judge, Court of Appeals; and, two Associate Judges, Superior Court. The Executive Officer serves as Secretary to the Joint Committee.

The Executive Officer administratively manages the District of Columbia Court System, as authorized by the "District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970," and in accordance with the policies of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the Chief Judges in their respective courts.

The highest court of the District of Columbia is the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and final judgments and decrees of the Court of Appeals are reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with Section 1257 of Title 28, United States Code.

As the equivalent of a state supreme court, the responsibilities of the Court of Appeals include:

Review and approval of proposed Superior Court Rules which would modify either the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Review of all appeals from the Superior Court.

Review of orders of District of Columbia administrative agencies.

Management of admissions and grievances associated with membership in the District of Columbia Bar.

Establishment of the Committee on the Unauthorized Practice of Law.

In addition, the Chief Judge of the D.C. Court of Appeals serves as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the Judicial Planning Committee.

The Superior Court is the court of general jurisdiction over virtually all local legal matters and is the only fully-unified tribunal in the country, both in terms of jurisdiction and with respect to designating a single class of judges at the trial level. That is, this Court consists of divisions which provide for all local litigation functions—criminal, civil, juvenile, domestic relations, probate, tax, landlord and tenant, traffic and other functions which are, in other jurisdictions, spread among several courts operating on municipal, county and state levels. Judges of the Superior Court rotate on a scheduled basis among five statutory divisions as follows:

Civil Division: Jurisdiction over any civil action or other matter, at law or in equity, brought in the District of Columbia, regardless of the amount in controversy, rests with the Superior Court.

Criminal Division: The Criminal Division is responsible for processing persons charged with crimes in the District of Columbia.

Family Division: The Family Division of the Superior Court embraces the jurisdiction exercised by the former Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia and the Domestic Relations Branch of the former D.C. Court of General Sessions.

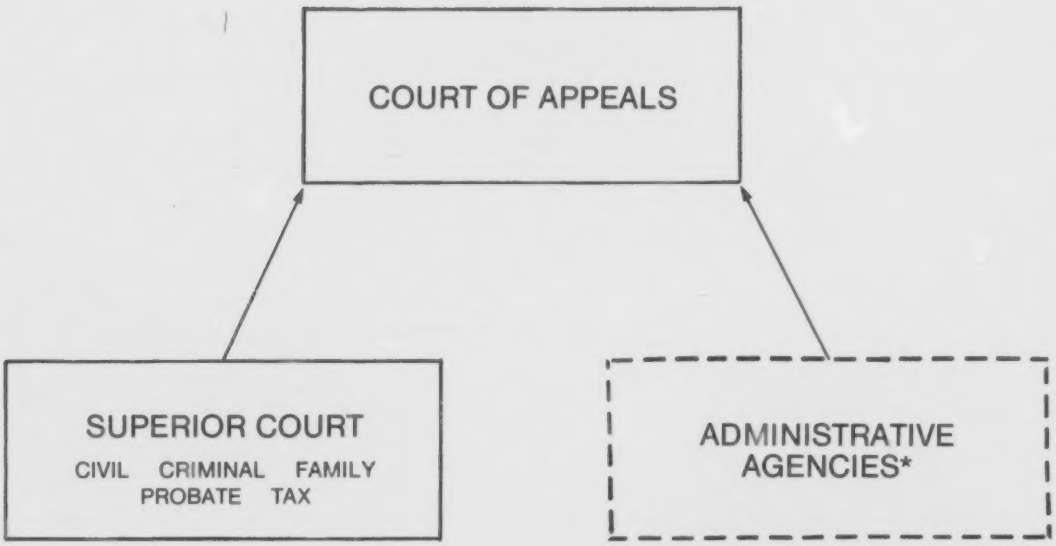
Probate Division: The Office of Register of Wills supervises and controls the administration of all decedents' estates in the District of Columbia, as well as guardianship estates of all minor children in the District of Columbia.

Tax Division: All tax cases (both civil and criminal) brought by or against the District of Columbia are filed in the Tax Division of the Superior Court.

The *Social Services Division* provides the Superior Court with social and rehabilitative services required for its clients. It is also responsible for providing social information and recommendations to assist the Court in making individualized decisions in all phases of the adjudicative process.

The *Marriage Bureau* processes marriage license applications, issues marriage licenses and ministers' licenses. In addition, this office collects the fees applicable to marriage license applications.

ROUTE OF APPEALS



*Also, certain "contested cases" arising from decisions of the Office of the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS
FINANCIAL DATA

The budget for the District of Columbia Courts is submitted by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration through the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia to the President and to the United States Congress. While the Mayor and the Council are authorized to provide comments and recommendations on the proposed budget, they are statutorily prohibited from changing the Joint Committee's appropriation request. The President and Congress determine the final budget level and composition.

TABLE 1
BUDGET OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

	FY 1985		FY 1986	
	Authorized Positions	**Actual Obligations**	Authorized Positions	Appropriations
Court of Appeals	**74**	**$ 3,181,000**	77	$ 3,565,000
Superior Court	**983**	**38,066,000**	995	40,712,000
Court System	**67**	**13,336,000**	68	15,537,000
Total	**1,124**	**$54,583,000**	1,140	$59,814,000

EXHIBIT I: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OPERATING BUDGET FY 1986*

GOVERNMENTAL DIRECTION & SUPPORT
$315 million
13%

HUMAN SUPPORT SERVICES
$614 million
25%

PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM
$516 million
21%

PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE
$549 million
22%

OTHER
$465 million
19%

TOTAL APPROPRIATION = $2,458,435,000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS =
$60 million
2.4%

*Source: Volume I District of Columbia FY 1987 Supporting Schedules.

Although the District's Public Safety and Justice Program, in which the Courts are included, receives 22% of the City's total operating budget, the Courts receive a mere 2.4% of the City's total operating budget.

TABLE 2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS CASH REVENUE*

	1984	1985
Court of Appeals Fees	$ 688,702	$ 749,638
Superior Court Fees		
Civil Division		
Civil Actions	$1,078,168	$ 764,885
Small Claims	153,694	217,848
Landlord and Tenant	1,061,449	1,106,707
Family Division	188,198	188,454
Tax Division	9,551	13,358
Probate Division	606,455	599,505
Marriage Bureau	111,880	111,837
Total Superior Court Fees	$3,209,395	$3,000,574
Superior Court Fines and Forfeitures		
Criminal Division		
District of Columbia Offenses	$ 286,399	$ 314,480
United States Offenses	269,857	373,495
Traffic	582,552	696,352
Total Fines and Forfeitures	$1,138,808	$1,384,307
Superior Court—Other Revenues, Interest and Unclaimed Deposits	$ 376,918	$ 405,597
Court System		
Court Reporter Transcript Fees	$ 14,903	$ 12,500
Total Revenue to the D.C. General Fund	$5,428,726	$5,552,616

*All revenues collected by the Courts, monies for services, fees and forfeitures, are transmitted and deposited directly to the District's General Fund.

TABLE 3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

	1984		1985	
	Receipts	Disbursements	Receipts	Disbursements
Court of Appeals	$ 688,702	$ 688,702	$ 749,638	$ 749,638
Superior Court				
Criminal Division				
Fines and Forfeitures	$ 2,284,270	$ 1,138,808	$ 2,673,298	$ 1,384,307
Refunds and Transfers	—	831,348	—	935,240
Total	2,284,270	1,970,156	2,673,298	2,319,547
Civil Division				
Fees	2,293,311	2,293,311	2,089,420	2,089,420
Escrow	3,649,995	3,440,587	3,146,467	3,166,759
Total	5,943,306	5,733,898	5,235,887	5,256,179
Family Division				
Fees	188,198	188,198	186,454	186,454
Escrow	12,845,978	12,846,075	15,287,186	15,274,884
Total	13,034,176	13,034,273	15,473,640	15,461,338
Tax Division—Fees	9,551	9,551	13,358	13,358
Probate Division				
Fees	606,455	606,455	599,505	599,505
Escrow	220,123	220,123	117,810	117,810
Total	826,578	826,578	717,315	717,315
Marriage Bureau—Fees	111,880	111,880	111,837	111,837
Other Revenue				
Interest Earned	205,614	205,614	203,481	203,481
Unclaimed Deposits (exceeding two years)	—	171,304	—	202,116
Total	205,614	376,918	203,481	405,597
Total Superior Court	$22,415,375	$22,063,254	$24,428,816	$24,285,171
Court System				
Court Reporter Division—Transcripts	$ 14,903	$ 14,903	$ 12,500	$ 12,500
Grand Total—District of Columbia Courts	$23,118,980	$22,766,859	$25,190,954	$25,047,309

EXHIBIT II

COMPARISON OF CJA DISBURSEMENTS AND FUNDING BY SOURCE, FY 1982 - 1986

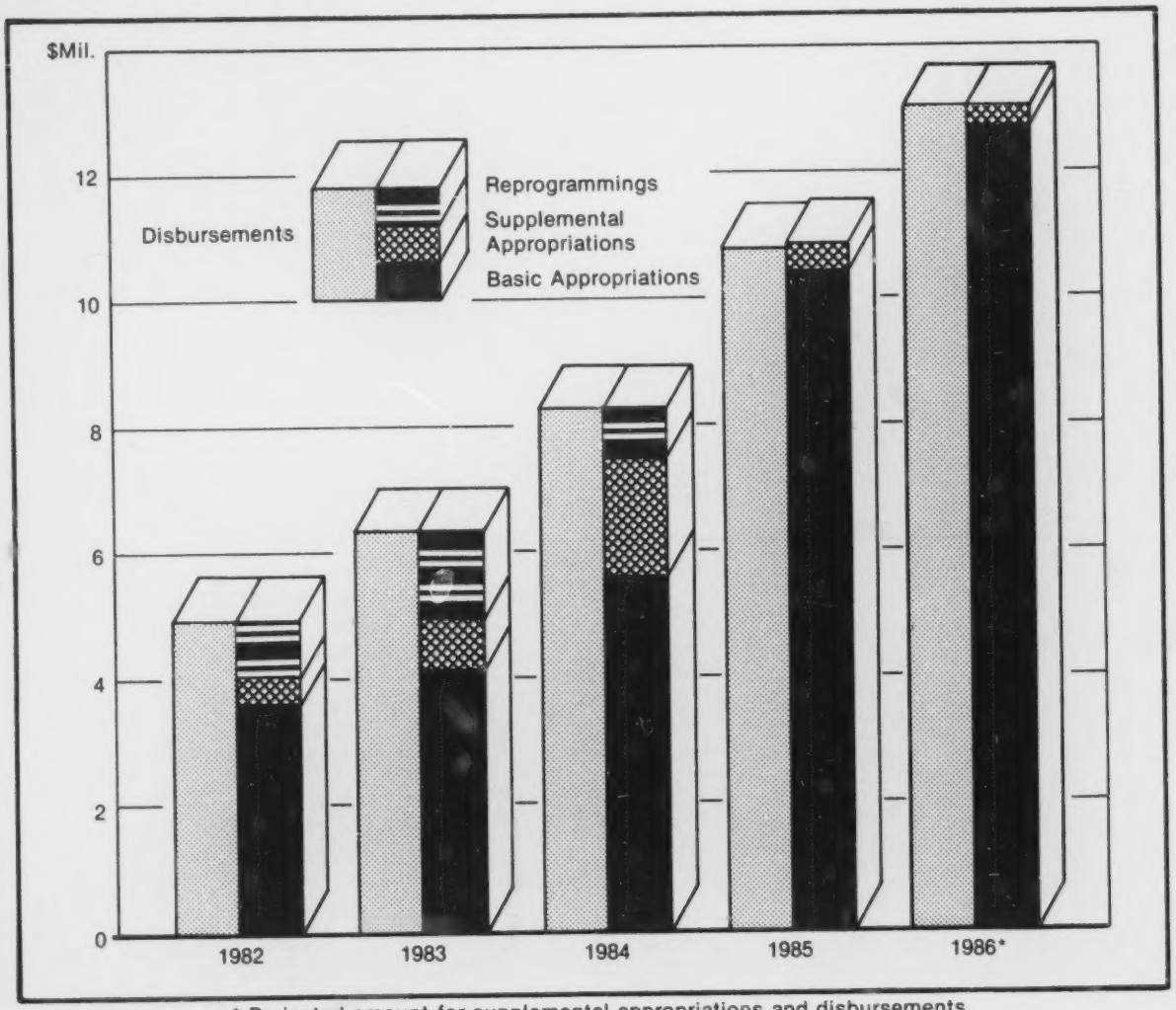
Under the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act (CJA) of 1974, the Courts are required to finance legal representation for adult indigents in criminal cases and for all indigent juveniles charged as delinquent or in need of supervision. Although the Public Defender Service provides some indigent services, the bulk of the appointments are to private attorneys serving under the CJA program. Expenses that must be covered, in addition to legal representation, include investigations, acquisition of transcripts, as well as expert services and other services necessary for an adequate defense.

Exhibit II reflects Criminal Justice Act appropriations and payments for Fiscal Years 1982 through 1986, including projections for reprogrammed monies and disbursements anticipated by the close of FY 1986. It seems clear that a pattern has been established whereby expenditure demands exceed funds originally appropriated, requiring that, each year, measures be taken to obtain supplemental and reprogrammed funding. The ever-mounting cost of operating the CJA program is dramatically illustrated in the accompanying graphic display.

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	4,980,000	6,354,600	8,188,700	10,854,306	13,060,000*
TOTAL FUNDING BY SOURCE	4,980,000	6,354,600	8,190,000	10,862,000	13,060,000
Basic Appropriations	3,641,100	4,150,300	5,614,000	10,422,000	12,760,000
Supplemental Appropriations	458,500	749,700	1,828,000	440,000	300,000*
Reprogrammings	880,400	1,454,600	748,000	—	—

* Projected amount.

COMPARISON OF CJA DISBURSEMENTS AND FUNDING BY SOURCE, FY 1982 - 1986



* Projected amount for supplemental appropriations and disbursements.

COURT OF APPEALS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge

William C. Pryor

Associate Judges

Frank Q. Nebeker
Julia Cooper Mack
Theodore R. Newman, Jr.
John M. Ferren
James A. Belson
John A. Terry
Judith W. Rogers
John M. Steadman

Senior Judges

George R. Gallagher
Hubert B. Pair
Gerard D. Reilly
J. Walter Yeagley

Retired Judges

Stanley S. Harris
Catherine B. Kelly
John W. Kern III

Clerk of the Court

Alan I. Herman

JUDGES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge William C. Pryor

Frank Q. Nebeker

Julia Cooper Mack

Theodore R. Newman, Jr.

John M. Ferren

James A. Belson

John A. Terry

Judith W. Rogers

John M. Steadman

SENIOR JUDGES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

George R. Gallagher

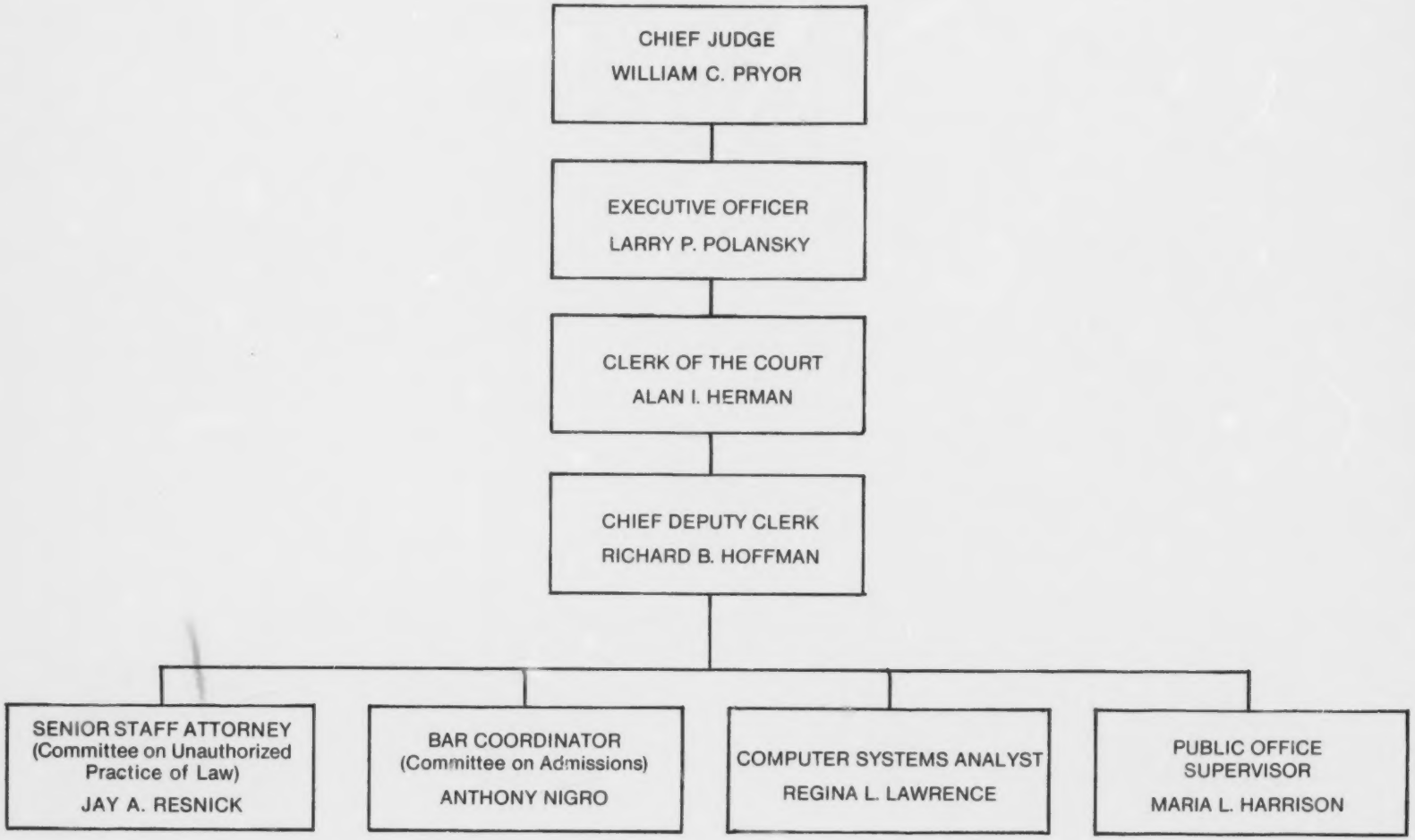
Hubert B. Pair

Gerard D. Reilly

J. Walter Yeagley

The Pension Building . . . once a site for court operations, currently serves as The National Building Museum.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



REPORT OF
WILLIAM C. PRYOR, CHIEF JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

This report offers an opportunity to update important developments on the Court of Appeals. In particular, I would like to address two areas that received special attention in 1985: ongoing efforts to deal with the Court's increasing work load, and steps taken to strengthen the relationships among the Court, the bar, and the larger District of Columbia community.

As in previous years, the Court's backlog remains a source of concern. Despite a judicial vacancy spanning nine months, dispositions for the year rose to 1,570 from the total in 1984 of 1,518. Because 1,798 new cases were filed in 1985, however, the pending case load increased to 2,309. As a result, the average time for disposition on the merits increased from 513 to 521 days. This increase occurred despite the fact that the time from oral argument to decision on the merits (essentially, "judge time") dropped from 83 days to 79 days, the shortest period since 1972.

In response to the increasing case load, the Court implemented an expedited calendar in 1985 to complement the existing regular and summary calendars. For use in cases where oral argument would be of limited value, the expedited calendar allows straightforward cases on the Court's docket to be disposed of more quickly. To be fully effective, however, the expedited calendar requires that eligible cases be identified in the pre-briefing stage. Thus, in 1986, a staff attorney position will be added to the Court's administrative personnel. The new staff attorney will have responsibility for reviewing filings at an early stage, and assisting in expediting pleadings and decisions in less complicated cases.

In addition to assessing the impact of the expedited calendar, the Court is studying other ways to deal with its heavy work load. As in previous years, the Court is considering the option of the establishment of an intermediate appellate court. Also under way is a thorough study by the Young Lawyers Section of the District of Columbia Bar Association on the use by the Court of unpublished opinions. As part of the Court's ongoing efforts to utilize the most current management techniques, we are reviewing the implementation of new technology for use in docketing and tracking cases. Finally, in 1986, the Court will acquire state-of-the-art word processors which will help the judges in their production of written work.

Another area of emphasis in the past year concerned efforts undertaken by the Court of Appeals to strengthen the inter-dependent relationships that exist among its members, as well as with the Superior Court, the bar, and the general community. In 1985, Judges on the Court acted as liaisons between the Court and important bar committees and boards. This in-depth involvement by our judges in the work of the bar and legal community has promoted administrative efficiency, and enhanced the relationship between the Court and the bar.

Judges of the Court also had the opportunity in the past year to participate in an intensive two-day writing workshop. This workshop — led by a nationally recognized expert on legal writing — gave judges the opportunity to discuss their craft, refine their skills, and socialize in a setting removed from the day-to-day work of the Court itself.

Also in 1985, careful study was focused upon the important role of Senior Judges on the Court. In particular, legislative proposals relating to the appointment, remuneration, and certification of Senior Judges were developed and submitted to Congress. It is hoped that implementation of these proposals will enhance the valuable contribution Senior Judges make to the work of the Court.

During the past year, ties with judges of the Superior Court were strengthened through continuing legal education seminars attended jointly by judges of the trial court and the Court of Appeals. These seminars provided not only an important source of information on current legal developments, but also a valuable opportunity for informal communication among judges of both Courts.

The Court was also involved in areas of pressing interest to the bar. During the past year, an Advisory Committee on the bar admissions process was appointed. This Advisory Committee — comprised of distinguished representatives of the bench, government, private bar, and area law schools — has a mandate from the Court to study current admission procedures and develop recommendations on the admissions process. In particular, the Committee will be studying the examination process, admission by motion, and moral character review.

The Court's Committee on Unauthorized Practice was also highly active during 1985. Due to an increased work load, the Committee was expanded

from seven to ten members. Late in the year, the Committee submitted a report to the Court on the persistent problem of unauthorized legal practice before District of Columbia agencies. This report is now under review.

Also under study this year was the issue of judicial evaluations. This topic — of concern to both the bench and the bar — will continue to receive the serious and careful consideration it deserves.

The Court conducted an in-depth study of proposed amendments to the Court's rules on attorney discipline. The topic of attorney discipline will be studied further in the year ahead.

The ties between the Court and the wider District of Columbia community were also strengthened in the past year. In 1985, the Court participated for the first time in the Street Law Project sponsored by the Georgetown University Law Center. Under this program, students from local high schools visited the Court, attended oral argument, and met with one of our judges to discuss topics of interest. Participation in this project is an important way of "demystifying" the work of the Court for young people in our community.

As in previous years, many segments of our community involved in the work of the Court were brought together at the Tenth Annual Judicial Conference. The Judicial Conference, chaired this year by Judge John A. Terry, was notable for the wide variety of subjects discussed. These topics included methods of alternate dispute resolution, the use of child witnesses, the problems of drug abuse and alcoholism among lawyers, interest on lawyers' trust accounts, and the federal rules of evidence. The Judicial Conference, characterized by candid interactions between members of the bar and judges, again succeeded in providing a forum for the bench, the bar, and other participants to discuss serious issues of mutual concern.

Finally, I would like to welcome Judge John M. Steadman, who joined the Court in September. Judge Steadman, who brings with him a wealth of diverse experience in private practice, government, and academia, will be a valuable addition to the Court.

Looking ahead, I am optimistic that with the help and support of the bar and the District of Columbia community, the Court of Appeals can continue to meet the challenges it faces, and enhance its longstanding record of achievement.

EXHIBIT III: FILINGS VS. DISPOSITIONS

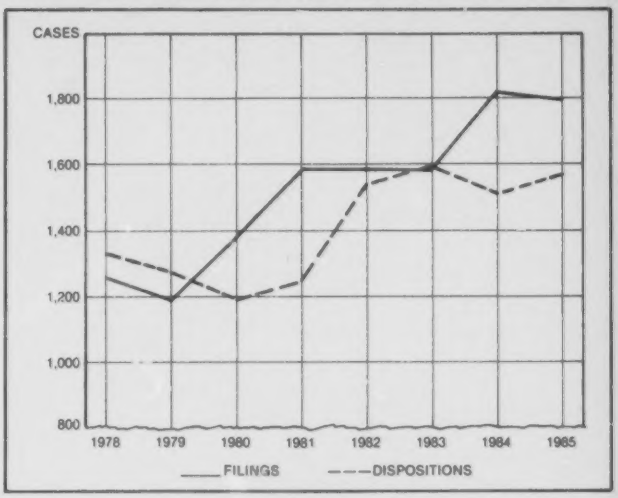


EXHIBIT IV: CASES PENDING END OF YEAR

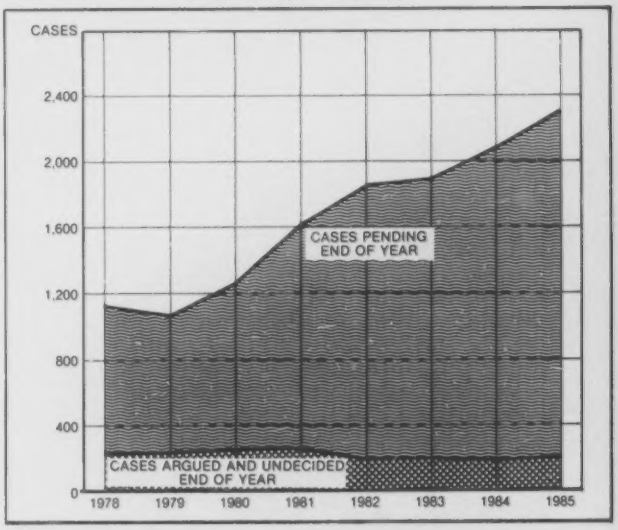
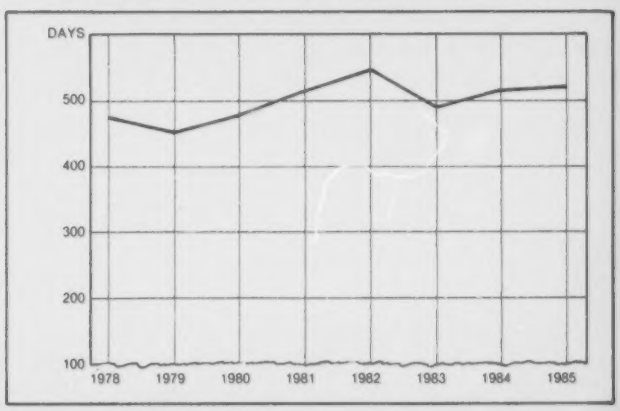


EXHIBIT V: OVERALL TIME FROM NOTICE OF APPEAL TO DECISION



COURT OF APPEALS
CLERK OF THE COURT

The Clerk's Office of the Court of Appeals is charged with carrying out all administrative functions of the Court. Responsibilities include maintaining and monitoring the docket; calendaring; processing motions; publishing and distributing opinions, judgments, and orders; arranging settlement conferences; and providing legal and administrative support to judges on contested and substantive motions. Support for the Committee on Admissions, including the administration and grading of the bar examination, the Committee on Unauthorized Practice of Law, and the Board on Professional Responsibility is also provided by the Clerk's staff. The Clerk acts as secretary to the annual Judicial Conference of the District of Columbia Courts.

Alan I. Herman
Clerk of the Court

Richard B. Hoffman
Chief Deputy Clerk

Anthony Nigro
Executive Secretary
Committee on Admissions

Jay A. Resnick
Senior Staff Attorney

Regina L. Lawrence
Computer Systems Analyst

Maria L. Harrison
Public Office Supervisor

COURT OF APPEALS
STATISTICS

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TABLE 4
FILINGS BY CATEGORY AND RATIO TO DISPOSITIONS

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Criminal	666	574	719	771	690	720	748	891
Civil	375	419	434	537	598	534	629	511
Agency	152	124	134	204	191	207	348	266
Special Proceedings	76	79	82	73	106	75	46	55
Disciplinary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	39	47
Rehearings Granted	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	18	28
Total Filings	1,269	1,196	1,369	1,585	1,585	1,580	1,828	1,798
Total Dispositions	1,331	1,278	1,194	1,235	1,546	1,587	1,518	1,570
Ratio Dispositions/ Filings (%)	104.9	106.9	87.2	77.9	97.5	100.4	83.0	87.3
Applications for Allowance of Appeal	113	127	66	81	131	106	85	79

TABLE 5
CRIMINAL APPEALS AS A PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS AFTER TRIAL

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Number of Convictions After Trial (Jury or Bench)	938	714	1,109	992	1,039	1,091	1,221	1,581
Number of Criminal Appeals Filed	666	574	719	771	690	720	748	891
% Appeals to Convictions	71.0	80.4	64.8	77.7	66.4	66.0	61.3	56.4

TABLE 6
DISPOSITIONS BY METHOD

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
By Opinion	352	319	240	224	305	298	322	318
By Memorandum Opinion and Judgment	376	334	373	412	507	505	485	481
By Judgment Without Opinion	64	66	58	35	69	72	57	49
By Order	539	559	523	564	665	712	654	722
Total	1,331	1,288	1,194	1,235	1,546	1,587	1,518	1,570

TABLE 7
MOTIONS

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Procedural Motions	4,863	4,757	3,922	4,607	4,225	4,635	4,993	5,469
Substantive Motions	1,388	1,303	1,343	1,433	1,465	1,527	1,940	1,496

TABLE 8
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TIME ON APPEAL[a]

	Number of Days							
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Overall Time on Appeal	472	449	474	508	544	487	513	521
Stages of Appeal								
Time from Notice of Appeal to Filing of Record	128	127	137	149	170	175	171	183
Time from Filing of Record to Completed Briefing	150	142	151	166	161	156	178	164
Time from Completed Briefing to Argument or Submission	99	94	101	102	112	92	100	117
Time from Argument or Submission to Decision	114	112	105	114	110	82	83	79

[a] Only those cases which reach a particular stage of appeal are used to calculate the average time in that stage. All cases are included in the overall time on appeal. Therefore, the sum of the intermediate stages will not equal the overall time. Dispositions by order are not included in these statistics.

TABLE 9
BAR ADMISSIONS

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Applications for Admission to Bar by Examination								
Number Filed	1,925	2,623	3,063	3,468	3,220	2,907	1,321	873
Number of Applications Withdrawn	73	221	368	441	306	322	265	38
Number of Applications Rejected	7	12	7	10	5	5	3	8
Number of Unsuccessful Applicants	535	870	870	1,119	1,118	802	555	385
Number of Successful Applicants	1,310	1,520	1,818	1,898	1,633	1,783	701	383
Number of Applicants Admitted	1,226	1,506	1,727	1,812	1,548	1,774	686	419
Applications for Admission to Bar by Motion								
Number Filed	5,117	359	433	523	465	383	1,742	1,977
Number of Applicants Admitted	1,923	2,396	2,038	992	443	408	974	2,294
Number of Applicants Rejected	130	37	35	76	61	15	10	15
Certificates of Good Standing	1,953	2,336	3,887	3,254	3,031	3,536	3,434	1,733
Certification for Law Student in Court Program	369	362	405	393	358	301	342	411

TABLE 10
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Disbarments	3	8	10	15	10	6	10	11
Suspensions	4	4	8	12	15	17	9	13
Public Censure	1	1	—	4	3	4	5	3
Petitions for Reinstatement	1	1	1	—	3	1	—	2
Petitions by Bar Counsel of Disciplinary Board to Conduct Formal Hearing	25	26	37	46	61	42	32	28
Miscellaneous Petitions	2	—	1	1	5	3	1	3

SUPERIOR COURT

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chief Judge

H. Carl Moultrie I

Associate Judges

Tim Murphy[1]
George Herbert Goodrich
George H. Revercomb[2]
John F. Doyle[3]
Paul F. McArdle
Nicholas S. Nunzio[4]
Sylvia Bacon
Eugene N. Hamilton
Joseph Michael Hannon
Luke C. Moore
Donald S. Smith
Fred B. Ugast
Bruce S. Mencher
Robert M. Scott
Paul R. Webber III
Annice McBryde Wagner
Gladys Kessler
Robert A. Shuker
Carlisle E. Pratt
Frederick H. Weisberg
Peter H. Wolf
Harriett R. Taylor
Shellie F. Bowers
Truman A. Morrison III
Frank E. Schwelb
Henry H. Kennedy, Jr.
Iraline Green Barnes
William C. Gardner
Ricardo M. Urbina
Henry F. Greene
Richard S. Salzman
Warren R. King
Reggie B. Walton
Ronald P. Wertheim
George W. Mitchell
Steffen W. Graae
Virginia L. Riley
Geoffrey M. Alprin
Stephen F. Eilperin
A. Franklin Burgess, Jr.
Nan R. Huhn
Bruce D. Beaudin
Rufus King III
Colleen Kollar-Kotelly
Robert S. Tignor
Noel A. Kramer
Emmet G. Sullivan
Robert I. Richter
Susan R. Holmes
Herbert B. Dixon, Jr.
Richard A. Levie
Curtis E. von Kann

Senior Judges

Richard R. Atkinson
Samuel B. Block
Leonard Braman
John D. Fauntleroy
Fred L. McIntyre
George D. Neilson
Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr.
W. Byron Sorrell
William S. Thompson

Retired Judges

Edward A. Beard
Alfred Burka
Charles W. Halleck
Margaret Austin Haywood
John R. Hess
DeWitt S. Hyde
Orman W. Ketcham
Milton S. Kronheim, Jr.
John J. Malloy
David L. Norman
William E. Stewart, Jr.
Dyer Justice Taylor
James A. Washington, Jr.

Clerk of the Court

Thomas A. Duckenfield[5]

[1] Retired: April 13, 1985.
[2] Retired: December 23, 1985.
[3] Retired: February 28, 1985.
[4] Retired: November 29, 1985.
[5] Resigned: June 7, 1985. Roy S. Wynn, Jr. named Acting Clerk of the Court: December 7, 1985.

JUDGES
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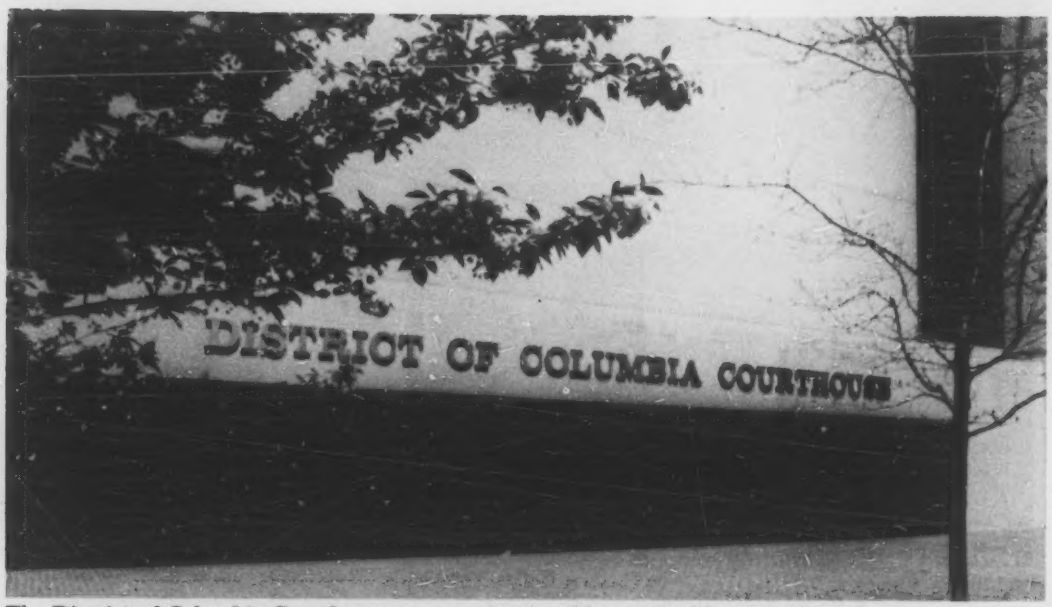


The District of Columbia Courthouse . . . springtime blossoms add a special touch.

Photograph by John C. Meggers.

SENIOR JUDGES
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Richard R. Atkinson

Samuel B. Block

Leonard Braman

John D. Fauntleroy

Fred L. McIntyre

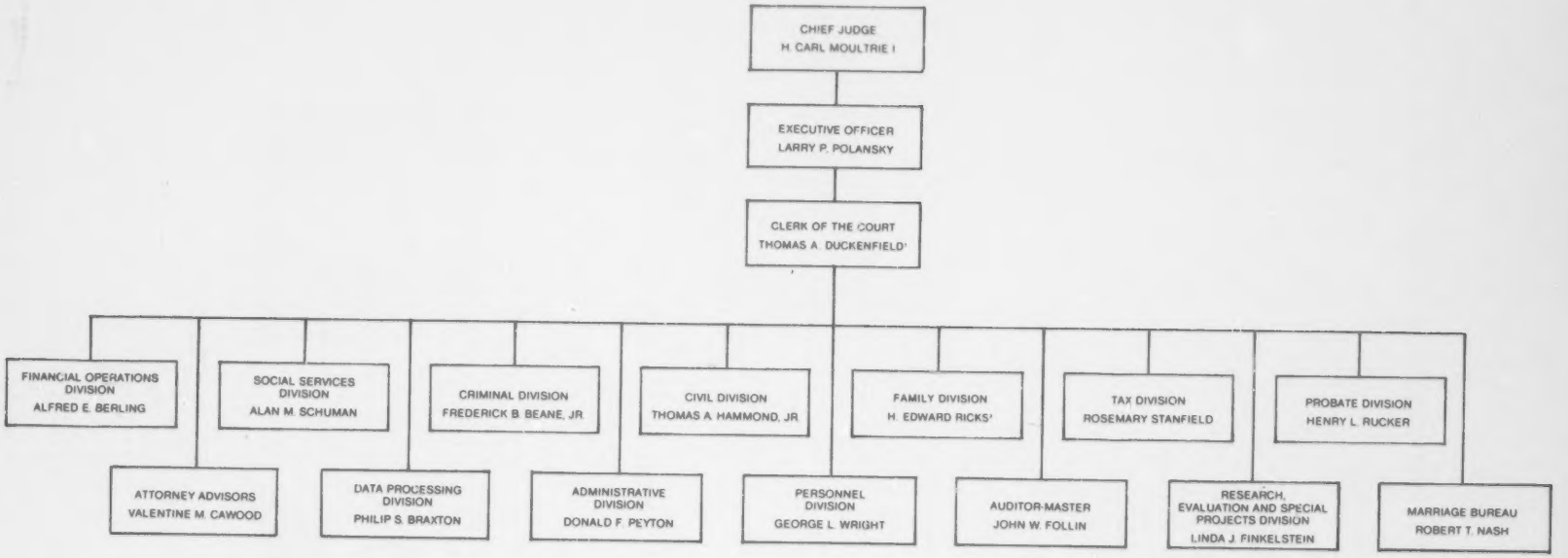
George D. Neilson

Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr.

W. Byron Sorrell

William S. Thompson

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



[1] Resigned: June 7, 1985. Roy S. Wynn, Jr. named Acting Clerk of the Court: December 7, 1985.
[2] Acting.

REPORT OF
H. CARL MOULTRIE I, CHIEF JUDGE
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For seven and one-half years now, I have had the privilege of being the Chief Judge of the Superior Court. It has been a challenge, it has had its surprises and it has had its rewards. I am proud of this Court as an institution, proud of its accomplishments, proud of its judges, proud if its staff and optimistic about its future.

The Superior Court is a study in contrasts. As a traditional court, it represents a symbol of stability in the community. It stands ever-ready to dispense justice according to the laws of the District of Columbia and the *Constitution* of the United States. Yet, this Court is a truly dynamic institution which looks toward modern concepts of management and technology to better accomplish its tasks and preserve its role as an institutional force.

Recent legislative measures and improved procedures have permitted the expansion of Court operations, despite the constant and mounting pressure exerted on our judicial system by an ever-increasing case load. Overall, our goal has been to increase the rate of cases disposed through traditional litigation and at the same time, open up alternative, non-traditional avenues of dispute resolution so as to make our system effective, available and affordable to all persons.

Not all of our accomplishments over the past year and near-term plans are readily apparent, so permit me to describe some of them to you. I'm sure you will find that there is nothing magic about what we've done. Most of these accomplishments have been achieved by people — hard-working, creative people who have a good feel for what the Court is and ideas on how to make it work a little better.

I. Personnel Perspective

Through retirement, we said farewell to four of our most experienced and committed Associate Judges: the Honorable John F. Doyle, Presiding Judge of the Civil Division; the Honorable Tim Murphy, formerly Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division; the Honorable Nicholas S. Nunzio; and the Honorable George H. Revercomb. We are grateful for, and will continue to benefit from, the many contributions made to our justice system by these dedicated individuals.

On the other hand, three talented individuals joined the Superior Court bench during 1985. We are pleased to welcome to our ranks the Honorable Herbert B. Dixon, Jr., the Honorable Richard A. Levie and the Honorable Curtis E. von Kann. Our best wishes are with these capable jurists and we look forward to the continuation of their contributions to the justice system. The Honorable William C. Gardner was appointed Presiding Judge of the Civil Division upon the retirement of Judge Doyle; the Honorable Ricardo M. Urbina was named Presiding Judge of the Family Division; the Honorable Fred B. Ugast continues to serve as Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division; and, the Honorable Iraline G. Barnes fulfills the responsibilities of a dual assignment as Presiding Judge of the Probate and Tax Divisions.

Among our cadre of Senior Judges, we witnessed the full retirement of four most distinguished and actively contributing members: the Honorable Richard R. Atkinson, the Honorable John D. Fauntleroy, the Honorable Joseph M.F. Ryan, Jr. and the Honorable W. Byron Sorrell. To these selflessly dedicated individuals we extend our thanks for many years of outstanding service to the Superior Court.

Change was brought to another important Superior Court post as Thomas A. Duckenfield, Esquire, left the position of Clerk of the Court for the private sector. Roy S. Wynn, Jr., Esquire, then Special Assistant to the Clerk of the Court, has been named Acting Clerk of the Court.

The true case moving "power" in any judicial system is in its bench. It would therefore follow that any significant change in this basic resource would produce system-wide impact. The year 1985 represented the first full year of business conducted by this Court with the desperately needed additional seven judgeships. The total number of cases disposed in 1985 was 221,070, an increase of 18,790 cases, or 9.3%, over 1984. The result has been that, despite a 9.8% increase in overall case filings and reinstatements in 1985, we were able to reduce the pending case load in the Criminal Division and hold about even in the Civil Division. On the other hand, we were not able to fully cope with the increased level of incoming cases in the Family Division and ended the year 40.3% above the end of year 1984 pending case count in the Family Division. This presents the challenge for 1986 and 1987 of reversing this serious trend in the Family Division, without interrupting the continuing progress which has been made in the civil and criminal areas of case processing.

Historically, our organization has operated with a very slender work force relative to the magnitude of responsibility and volume of matters that fall within our purview as the trial court of the District of Columbia. This has been true not only in terms of the limited size of our bench, but particularly in regard to administrative, professional, managerial and clerical support staff. This shortcoming has been even further accentuated by uneven growth in structure as an organization. For example, the increase in judicial positions by seven judgeships is the first increase in judicial manpower since 1973 although there has been a steady increase in filings over the same period of time and, ironically, the study and proposal of 1971 indicated a need then for the 51 judges that we now have as a result of this recent addition. It is clear that in order for this long overdue increase in judicial strength to produce the intended full effect, supporting operations across-the-board must be able to sustain the added volume of case management and operational responsibilities generated by the accelerated judicial work flow. Unfortunately, the supporting staff has not increased in proportion to even this small and late increase in our bench strength.

So we must persist and continue to implore that the Mayor, the Council of the District of Columbia and members of the U.S. Congress heed and carefully consider our urgent, persistent request for expansion of the manpower base throughout the ranks of our organization and the provision of adequate facilities and supplies. This is critical to maximum effectiveness as the Superior Court prepares to shoulder an increasingly complex, diverse and growing case load.

On the other hand, we are blessed with a hard-working and dedicated staff. As part of an ongoing effort to encourage, recognize and thank our outstanding support personnel who have unfailingly sustained this mounting work load, the Fourth Annual Employee Recognition and Awards Program was held in the Spring. This much anticipated annual event, which is a self-supporting, employee effort, has become an enriching tradition. Personnel throughout the District of Columbia Courts benefit tremendously from this open demonstration of appreciation which serves to promote employee morale and a heightened sense of purpose. A word of heartfelt thanks is well-deserved by those persons who have so successfully chaired and served the respective committees appointed for the task of preparing this program each year.

The Communicator, our organizational newsletter, completed a second successful year of circulation during 1985. This publication provides a viable forum for information exchange among personnel throughout the District of Columbia Courts. Employees are encouraged to take an active part in this project by providing information on topics of interest to ***The Communicator*** staff as well as by submitting articles for publication. Established for the purpose of keeping everyone affiliated with the judicial system apprised of relevant current and historical events, we believe this medium contributes significantly to open lines of communication and a sense of organizational cohesiveness.

Continuing education and training programs, for the judiciary and support staff alike, have become an essential and integral component of our work place. Technical training to introduce and support the various micrographics, word processing and data processing applications has been provided on an ongoing basis. "Training Days" held at least three times each year offer a varied curriculum with broad appeal and wide-ranging topics that include professional subject matter, avocational interests and health issues. It is believed that the growth and development of employees results not only in personal enrichment, but pays handsome dividends to the organization as well.

In an effort to reach out to those employees who may be experiencing personal difficulties or hardships that have led to or hold the potential for performance impairment, we have established an Employee Assistance Program (E.A.P.). Administered by the Personnel Division of the Superior Court, the E.A.P. provides a confidential channel through which employees may be referred to area resources for consultation, treatment or counseling for a range of problems including alcoholism and drug abuse, marital and family conflicts, and stresses brought to bear by financial or work-related issues. It is hoped that by extending a helping hand to those individuals in their time of need it will be possible to restore them to full health and productivity — thereby preserving valuable, contributing members of our organization.

II. Modern Alternatives to Traditional Litigation

From an historical as well as legislative perspective, the Judicial Branch has borne the broad responsibility of providing solutions in matters of dispute. The litigation process itself, developed to provide impartial decision-making concomitant with appropriate remedy, is well-suited to and highly effective in many given instances. There are a number of occasions, however, when traditional litigation is either not required or is not really the most satisfactory and timely vehicle. Not only does this pose a potentially frustrating exercise for many individuals who are actively seeking resolution of their difficulties, but it contributes directly and unnecessarily to the mounting work load pressures sustained by the courts.

In view of these circumstances, and in an effort to provide the best quality of services to our community, the Superior Court has resolutely sought and carefully weighed a number of alternatives. We have selected and are testing a set of promising programs described below, and hope to soon be able to provide an even larger spectrum of options to the citizens of the District of Columbia as a complement to the regular legal process.

In 1982, a voluntary Civil Arbitration Program was introduced in an attempt to stem a characteristically heavy case load. With the exception of small claims and landlord and tenant matters, all types of civil cases can be entered into arbitration unless an injunction or declaratory ruling is sought. Persons with civil disputes have been encouraged to pursue this route which is offered on a strictly voluntary basis. Participants in this process determine whether or not any resulting agreements shall be binding (no further trial or appeal) or non-binding (trial option available). A panel of thoroughly trained arbitrators has been established from among the ranks of experienced local attorneys. Descriptive brochures, published in English and Spanish, have been circulated throughout the community, in an effort to make citizens aware of this program and provide them with guidance on how to utilize the services offered. Further analysis is being performed to determine the desirability and feasibility of making this voluntary program a mandatory step in the civil litigation process.

During 1984, the American Bar Association selected the Superior Court as one of a group of three sites, including Houston and Tulsa, to implement a model pilot project, the "Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Program." On January 22, 1985, two Multi-Door Intake Centers were opened, one at Superior Court and the other at the Lawyer Referral and Information Service of the District of Columbia Bar. The Intake Centers serve as a point of access, or "gateway," to a fully integrated system offering mediation, arbitration and conciliation services as well as traditional legal remedies.

At this writing, there are successful mediation programs offered by the Court's Multi-Door Program for small claims, domestic relations and intrafamily matters. Programs to address other community needs are presently being developed or are under active consideration. We will continue to prepare and disseminate literature, as well as provide individualized assistance and counseling, to permit citizens to utilize this comprehensive and rapidly expanding range of options. Ultimately, the District of Columbia Courthouse will serve as a full-scale dispute resolution center tailored expressly to the needs of District residents.

In an effort to provide a much needed service to custodial parents and children, the Family Division of the Superior Court introduced the "Child Support Enforcement Program" to assist in the collection of court-ordered support payments. Every *pendente lite* or final order signed by a judge on or after January 1, 1984 is continually monitored for compliance under the provisions of this program. Noncompliance automatically results in wage assignment or a writ of attachment, and, possibly, a finding of contempt of court. This measure thereby obviates the need for custodial parents to initiate potentially costly and time-consuming legal action to obtain enforcement of their child support orders and reduces the risk of exposure to severe financial hardship.

III. Information Systems

By reason of the vast scope of matters addressed by the Superior Court, our organization is necessarily large and complex. Timely and accurate transmittal of information is absolutely critical to the discharge of our responsibilities to the community we serve. Procedures and systems to support a consistently high volume of operations must prove efficient and effective. Our focus has, therefore, been trained on implementation of a foundation structured to put at our disposal the many advantages that can be derived from modern business technology. We have sought to establish a versatile and fully integrated system — drawing upon data processing, micrographics, central voice recording, word processing, central report production and telecommunications technologies — that could be readily modified, refined and expanded as required. In light of the rapidly changing horizon of information systems technology, our decisions have been made carefully. I would like to briefly recap the significant achievements realized in this program during 1985.

There were a number of important developments in data processing with respect to hardware as well as software applications. We expanded, wherever economically feasible, the number of terminals and printers comprising the on-line network spanning the organization. Additionally, computer terminals installed in the Social Services Division Control Center are now capable of providing criminal case information from allied law enforcement agencies through the Washington Area Law Enforcement System (WALES). A new Intrafamily System was implemented on the mainframe computer, permitting the retirement of some considerably outdated hardware. The net result is increased accessibility to intrafamily cases for Social Services staff and ease of updating case information between the Social Services and Family Divisions. As a consequence of the Neglect Representation Act of 1984, a billing system for attorneys providing representation in child abuse and neglect cases was introduced. The new system tracks payments to attorneys and provides general 'audit trail' information. A subsystem was added to the on-line Criminal Case Load Tracking System to allow the Criminal Finance Office to immediately update bond/bail information via a terminal on location. A major milestone was reached when an Integrated Data Management System developed for the Civil Division, the "CIVIL/IDMS Case Load Tracking System," was launched in July. Civil filings are now entered directly into the computer. Upon completion, this system will track all the various and multiple types of papers, attorneys, claims and counterclaims associated with all civil litigation. Another key system was completed during the year, the new on-line Traffic Case Load Tracking System implemented through the Criminal Division. The computerization of the Traffic Branch has proved of substantial assistance in retrieving information for dissemination to the public as well as interacting agencies. Moreover, the Social Services Division now has the capability of accessing data on all District of Columbia adult criminal and traffic cases relating to persons under supervision of our probation officers.

In September, work began on a new, terminal-oriented Court Reporter System designed to track transcripts from time of request through completion. This system will provide for the retrieval of pertinent information concerning a transcript by means of a number of different 'search' criteria. The data processing system will include an index to a microfilm repository to permit retrieval of the transcript, in part or entirety, upon request. Software development was initiated for the upgrading of the Domestic Relations/Child Support Enforcement System to provide improved on-line case status information and improved check writing capabilities. Improvements were initiated in the Office of the Register of Wills/Probate Division, by transferring an archaic card index system to the main computer. An automated jury system to support the "One Trial/One Day" program is scheduled for implementation early in 1986. Based upon a microcomputer application, this system will automatically generate jury panels, track juror service records and provide critical juror utilization information.

Looking to another facet of systems development, the Court Reporter and Family Divisions as well as the Marriage Bureau participated in a major project to convert transcripts, case files and vital records, respectively, to microfilm. Micrographics applications in each of these areas promise a more durable form of source document recordation and require up to 98% less storage and retention space than traditional paper. In limited use for a number of years, this generally little-understood aspect of modern technology is a valuable component in any fully-integrated records and information management system.

The Central Recording Room has been operating at maximum capacity of 48 courtrooms on-line for the past year. In addition, ten courtrooms and four hearing rooms not on-line, that is, not connected to the central system, are being recorded on cassette four-track recorders. Presently, 58 courtrooms and four hearing rooms are being recorded by means of either the central system or by satellite four-track recorders. As the capacity of the operating console is limited to 48 units, new development is in progress to expand and totally computerize the recording system in order to accommodate all existing courtrooms and hearing rooms as well as to provide for future expansion.

Further development and expansion were successfully engineered in the Central Report Production Center of the Social Services Division. A state-of-the-art report dictation system has been installed and linked to a versatile telecommunications system. The result is that the Report Production Center has been able to significantly enhance operational effectiveness in producing timely probation reports for the Court.

IV. Special Criminal Justice Initiatives

A Sentencing Guidelines Commission, comprised of judges, legislators, criminal justice officials and citizens, appointed in 1984, continued efforts in 1985 to analyze the key elements underlying felony offenses and develop corresponding ranges of appropriate sentences. Factors such as offense seriousness ranking, record of previous criminal activity, mitigating and aggravating circumstances were taken into account as Commission members reviewed and examined data pertaining to all felony sentences imposed by the trial court over a six-month period and worked toward development of a proposed set of felony sentencing guidelines soon to be completed and submitted to the Board of Judges for consideration and further action.

During 1985 the Superior Court implemented streamlined procedures for conducting initial probation revocation hearings following the filing of new criminal charges. By giving priority attention to these proceedings, repeat offenders can be quickly removed from the community in appropriate situations. Basically, this new program enables the Court

to hold in custody any individual on probation, who has subsequently been arrested on a new charge. Detention of such persons may last for up to five days, frequently referred to as the "five-day hold" period. During this time, government and defense attorneys can prepare their cases in order for the judicial officer to determine whether there is probable cause to believe the probationer committed a new offense. An initial hearing is conducted to determine whether the defendant should be detained on the new charge and/or if bond should be set on the probation case pending a full probation revocation hearing. Provision has been made for hearing commissioners to conduct this initial hearing — unless the sentencing judge elects to conduct the hearing. The advent of this policy has enabled the judiciary to concentrate on the major triable case load without interruption. In fact, this approach to probation revocation matters is proving to be very beneficial to the entire criminal justice system.

An important component in a concerted effort to dispose of cases in a timely manner (and concurrently reduce backlog) is the recently instituted "Accelerated Felony Trial Calendar" (AFTC). Comprised of felony cases which warrant priority handling due to statutory provisions and/or defendants' custodial pre-trial status, two accelerated calendars were utilized during 1985. This type of specialized calendar ensures firm trial dates within sixty (60) to one hundred twenty (120) days, on crimes of violence against a person involving a defendant on pre-trial detention, parole hold, probation hold, multi-cases (with co-defendants), or interstate agreement on detainers.

V. System Improvements Through Legislative Initiatives

A major focal point in the scope of our endeavors to improve operations as well as services lies in the very important area of jury management. We can proudly report that, over the years, the Jury Program of the Superior Court has consistently reflected or exceeded national standards as promulgated by the National Center for State Courts—Center for Jury Studies. Nevertheless, we have persisted in our search for ways to improve the efficiency and level of service to our community, leading recently (1984) to the implementation of a pilot project to test the feasibility of a "One Trial/One Day" jury management program in our jurisdiction (a system in which jurors serve either for the duration of one trial or one day, whichever lasts longer). Well-received by jurors, litigants, attorneys and judges alike, it was concluded that the "One Trial/One Day" jury concept would be instrumental in achieving greater citizen participation as well as in providing a more representative cross-section of the community. A detailed plan and required legislation to bring about necessary changes in the jury system are presently under consideration with the legislation having been passed by the U.S. House of Representatives in late 1985.

Legislation to make hearing commissioners a permanent component of our judicial system has also been passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and is awaiting ratification by the U.S. Senate.

VI. Future Directions

An extensive review and analysis of case flow management in the Superior Court, the "Court Delay Reduction Study," was completed in 1980 by the Whittier College School of Law, with funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Although the Superior Court was found to be a remarkably well-functioning institution and one that is keenly attuned to the public it serves, some sources and causes of delay were identified. Measures to address these concerns were formulated, with the Court's judges proving most willing to try innovative case management techniques and to evaluate procedures with a view toward improvement. As a direct result of this effort new standards for disposing of cases have been developed and implemented but much is yet to be done. As a necessary continuation of this important project, a status review conducted by the National Center for State Courts coupled with a judicial education seminar scheduled for the Spring of 1986 will serve as the basis for developing additional strategies to deal effectively with any delay problem in civil and family as well as criminal matters. In the meanwhile the Superior Court, along with the U.S. Attorney, the Corporation Counsel, the Metropolitan Police Department and the U.S. Marshal, has been actively seeking initiatives to alleviate delays in processing defendants. One such proposal scheduled for implementation early in 1986, calls for "extended papering." This program would provide for earlier commencement of daily arraignments, with subsequent early release of persons detained on no-papered cases.

In keeping with the growth and develoment of our judicial system, attention and resources must be channeled toward preparation of suitable physical facilities. As an interim measure, until interior re-design of the District of Columbia Courthouse can be completed, the basically outdated, auxiliary buildings of the Judiciary Square Complex are being utilized to provide emergency trial courtrooms and chambers and additional, but temporary, hearing rooms have been set up in the main building. Very practical concerns, such as linkage with support systems (e.g., U.S. Marshal Cell Block and Clerk of Court File Rooms) and provision of adequate security, dictate that courthouse remodeling be undertaken and completed as a goal for the near-term future.

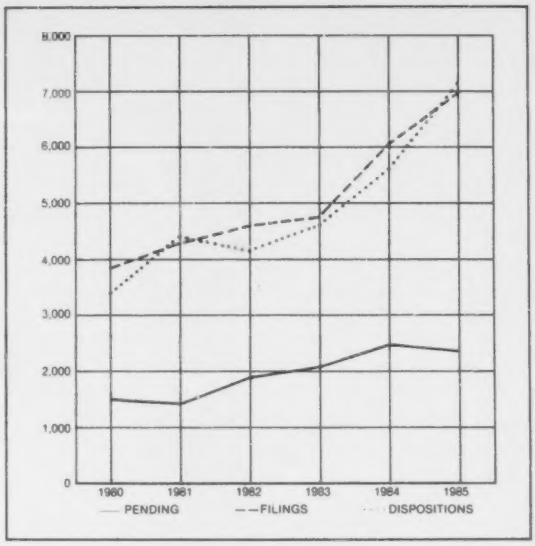
The Superior Court has vigorously met the challenge to serve the citizens of Washington, D.C. as a highly effective court of general jurisdiction. We will persist in our efforts to overcome the deleterious constraints imposed upon the judicial system by budgetary limitations and severe manpower shortages. The task before us is enormous: to provide well for the needs of our community; to guide with foresight the development of the legal system; to manage effectively a large, complex amalgam of operations.

In summary, while the Superior Court can reflect with pride upon continual progress made over the years, and in particular during the last decade and a half, much remains to be done in order to meet the ever-changing needs of a well-informed and highly sophisticated populace. It goes without saying, however, that the ability of this organization to provide highest quality service is inextricably linked to the availability of adequate resources. The citizens of this great Capital City, however, may rest assured that their judicial system will remain steadfast in a dedicated commitment to excellence.

EXHIBIT VI: ANALYSIS OF MAJOR CASE LOAD TRENDS 1980 - 1985

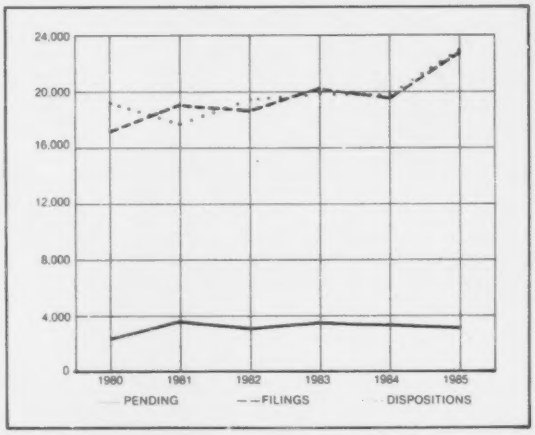
FELONY CASES

Felony case filings continued to increase and reached a new annual high in 1985 of 6,999 cases, an increase of 15.9% over 1984. Fortunately, as a result of adding judges and staff to the felony program, dispositions also increased and reached a record high of 7,131 cases, representing a 27.4% increase over the previous year. As a consequence, the pending case load declined by 5.3% to 2,356 cases, stemming a very disturbing three-year upward trend in the number of pending felony cases.



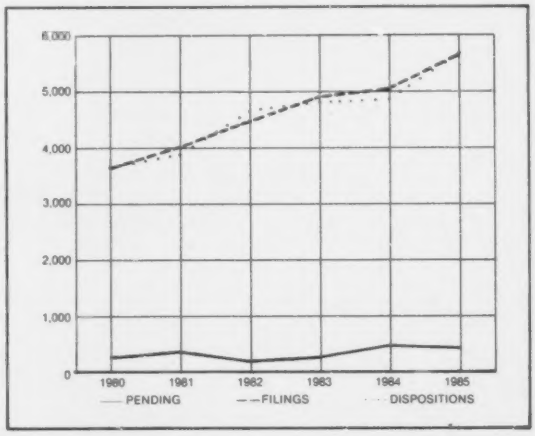
U.S. MISDEMEANOR CASES

U.S. misdemeanor case filings rose to an all-time high of 22,784 cases in 1985 (a 16.0% increase over 1984), while dispositions increased to 22,943 cases (15.8%). The net result was a reduction in the pending case load — for the second consecutive year — to 3,169, a decrease of 4.8% from 1984.



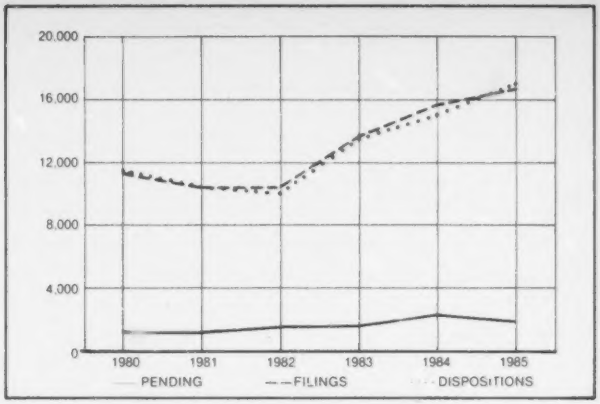
D.C. MISDEMEANOR CASES

For the eighth successive year, the number of D.C. misdemeanor case filings continued to rise, increasing by 11.9% to a high of 5,648 cases. Additionally, there was an increase of 16.5% in dispositions (to 5,653 cases), which was sufficient to offset the increase in case filings. As a result, the pending case load declined by 1.1% (to 464 cases), thereby stemming a recent upward trend in the number of pending D.C. misdemeanor cases.



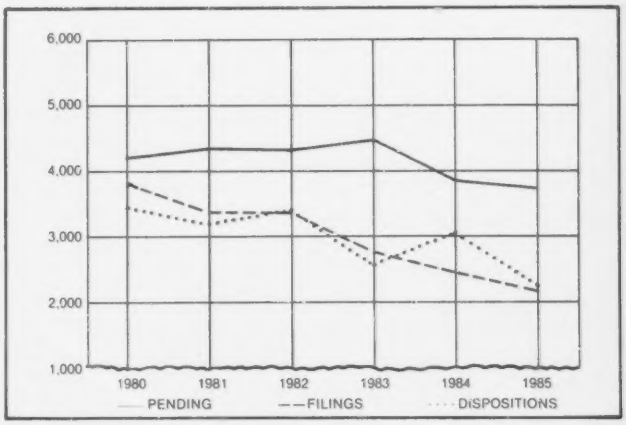
MAJOR AND MINOR TRAFFIC CASES

Traffic case filings rose in 1985 for the fourth consecutive year, although at a slower rate than in 1984. Filings reached a level of 16,669 cases, a 6.3% increase over the previous year. Encouragingly, dispositions increased by 13.5% (to 17,028 cases) and, as a consequence, the pending case load declined for the first time in three years, to 1,900 cases (a 15.9% drop from 1984).



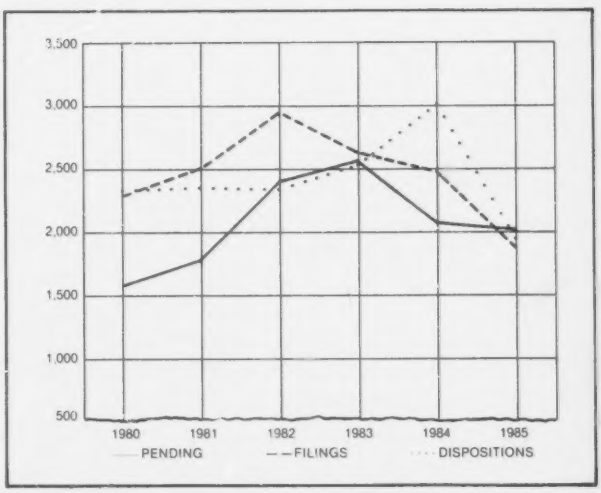
CIVIL JURY CASES AT ISSUE

Presumably, partially as a result of the change in the statutory small claims limit, there was a 12.0% decline (to 2,170 cases) in the number of civil jury cases reaching issue in 1985. In addition, the number of dispositions (2,267) exceeded the number of cases filed, resulting in a 3.1% decline in the pending case load to a year-end total of 3,745 cases.



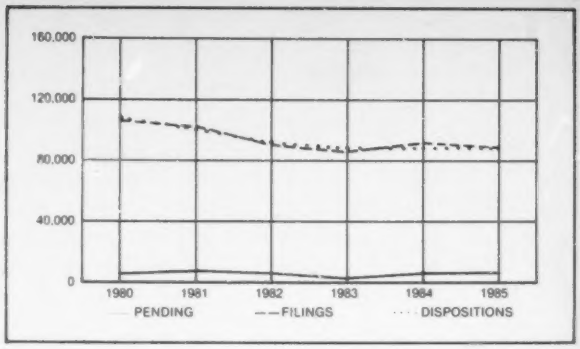
CIVIL NON-JURY CASES AT ISSUE

Apparently, primarily as a result of the increase in the statutory dollar limit on small claims from $750 to $2,000, there was a 24.4% decrease in civil non-jury case filings. There was a corresponding reduction in dispositions, but, since the number of dispositions exceeded the number of cases filed, there was a 2.9% reduction in the pending case load to 2,022 cases.



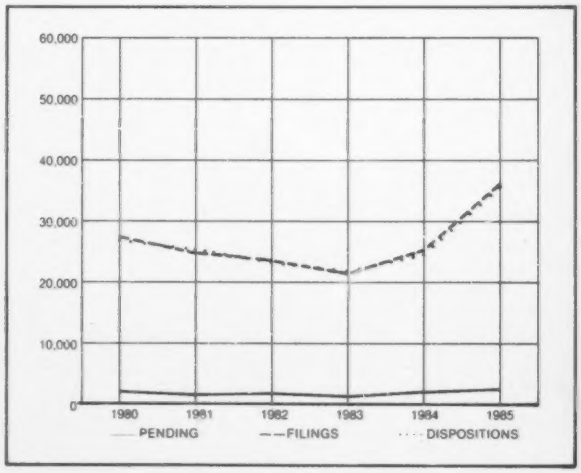
LANDLORD AND TENANT CASES

Filings in the typically high volume landlord and tenant case load declined slightly (2.4%) to 89,824 cases in 1985 and dispositions rose to 89,227 cases (2.8%). The net effect of these changes was a 597 (9.8%) case increase in the pending case load to a year-end total of 6,694 cases.



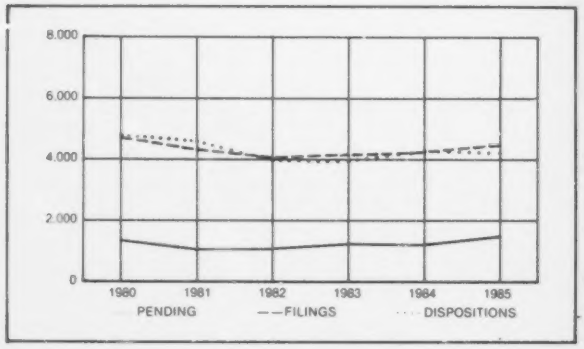
SMALL CLAIMS CASES

There was a sharp rise in the number of small claims case filings for the second successive year. This would, of course, appear to result from the increase in the small claims jurisdictional limit from $750 to $2,000, which became effective in 1984. Case filings in 1985 rose by 42.3% and dispositions increased by 44.3% to levels of 36,046 cases and 35,586 cases, respectively. As a result, the pending case load rose by 460 cases to 2,497 cases.



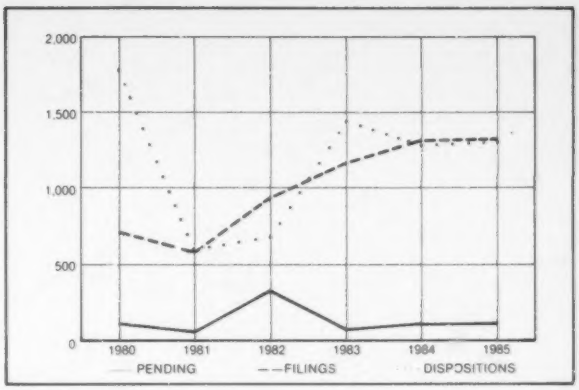
JUVENILE CASES

In 1985, juvenile case filings rose for the third straight year (a 5.5% increase to 4,500 cases) while dispositions declined somewhat (by 0.8% to 4,233 cases). These factors yielded an increase of 21.6% in the pending case load, which represents a nine-year high in the number of juvenile cases pending (1,505 cases) at year-end.



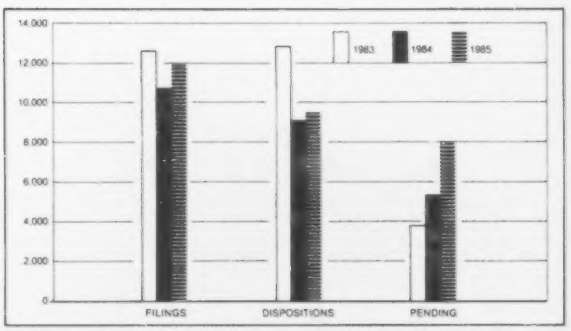
INTRAFAMILY CASES

Both filings and dispositions in the intrafamily case load rose by approximately the same amount in 1985, with 1,303 cases filed and 1,302 cases disposed during the year. This resulted in a slight increase in the pending case load from 101 to 102 cases.



DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES

Domestic relations new cases rose by 24.9% in 1985 and case reviews declined by 4.9%, resulting in a 12.0% increase in overall filings to 11,967 cases. This rise in filings was not offset by the small increase (3.5%) in dispositions (to 9,411 cases). As a result, the pending case load rose by an alarming 2,556 cases (47.4%) to 7,948 cases.



Note: Because a revised method of counting Domestic Relations cases was implemented in 1983, this chart displays information on only three years of case load activity. Figures reported prior to 1983 are not comparable to current figures.

EXHIBIT VII: JURY MANAGEMENT

As the comparative statistics in these three charts indicate, Superior Court juror usage has remained at relatively high levels from 1980 through 1985. Factors such as the size of the court, the average length of trials and the complexity of the cases all impact upon the conformance of a court to the suggested national standards. These criteria serve as excellent indicators of a system's general performance. Through continuing statistical analysis and controlled experimentation, the Court intends to further improve the efficiency and integrity of our jury system.

PETIT JUROR UTILIZATION

	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	**Total**	**Daily Average**
Number of Days Jurors Reported	244	—	241	—	241	—	243	—	242	—	**241**	—
Number of Jurors Serving	78,102	320	76,810	319	80,107	332	86,542	356	86,683	358	**122,085**	**507**
Number of Panel Requests	1,845	7.6	1,561	6.5	1,740	7.2	1,481	6.1	1,412	5.8	**1,893**	**7.9**
Number of Jurors Sent to Voir Dire	60,388	247	54,427	256	58,717	244	53,373	220	51,083	211	**71,718**	**296**
Number of Carryovers	41,598	170	40,577	168	45,152	187	50,574	208	50,698	209	**61,298**	**254**
Number Selected/Serving on Panels	19,612	80	17,292	72	19,461	81	17,933	74	17,708	73	**23,509**	**98**
Number of Times Judges Waited for Panels	558	—	326	—	556	—	390	—	541	—	**131**	—

JUROR UTILIZATION MEASURES

Measure	National Standard	Superior Court of District of Columbia					
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Voir Dire Attendance	Greater than 100%.	165%	150%	168%	148%	142%	118%
Sworn Jurors	Greater than 50%.	54%	48%	56%	50%	49%	39%
Overcall	Less than 20%.	12%	13%	11%	15%	16%	22%
Panel Calls Per Day	Greater than 3.	7.6	6.5	7.2	6.1	5.8	7.9
Zero Panel Call Days	Less than 10%.[a]	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%

[a] No panel calls on less than 10% of the days.

PANEL UTILIZATION

Type of Case	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]
Felony	511	508	606	599	539	551	594	618	576	630	768	718
Misdemeanor	1,101	911	703	667	933	838	631	597	603	660	913	910
Civil	233	173	250	152	271	195	256	160	233	169	211	143
Total	1,845	1,592	1,559	1,418	1,743	1,584	1,481	1,375	1,412	1,459	1,892	1,771

[a] Represents defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT
CLERK OF THE COURT

Thomas A. Duckenfield[1]
Clerk of the Court

Roy S. Wynn, Jr.[2]
Special Assistant
Clerk of the Court

The Clerk of the Superior Court has responsibility for the management of the day-to-day operations of the judicial support units which include the Civil, Criminal, Family, Probate, and Tax Divisions as well as the Attorney Advisor, Auditor-Master, Juror Office, Library and Marriage Bureau. The judicial support functions involve maintaining and securing all court records, dockets and evidence; scheduling cases and preparing daily calendars; providing courtroom support; giving legal research and administrative support to the Court Rules Committee and its several Advisory Committees; administering juror services; coordinating appeals; auditing matters before the Court as prescribed by statute and/or upon referral by the Court; issuing marriage licenses and performing marriages; and, operating the Library.

[1] Resigned: June 7, 1985.
[2] Named Acting Clerk of the Court: December 7, 1985.

SUPERIOR COURT
STATISTICS

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TABLE 11
SUMMARY OF COURT ACTIVITY FOR 1985

	Balance Pending January 1	Cases Filed January 1 through December 31	Cases Reactivated and Reinstated	Cases Available for Disposition	Cases Disposed of January 1 through December 31	Balance Pending December 31	% Change in Balance Pending 1984 - 1985
Criminal Division							
Felony Indictments	2,488	6,160	839	9,487	7,131	2,356	– 5.3
Felony Preindictments	226	9,727	113	10,066	9,823	243	7.5
U.S. Misdemeanors	3,328	19,443	3,341	26,112	22,943	3,169	– 4.8
D.C. Misdemeanors	469	5,081	567	6,117	5,653	464	– 1.1
Special Proceedings	50	2,213	16	2,279	2,231	48	– 4.0
Traffic	2,259	12,440	4,229	18,928	17,028	1,900	– 15.9
Total	8,820	55,064	9,105	72,989	64,809	8,180	– 7.3
Civil Division							
Civil Actions[a]	5,946	3,925	128	9,999	4,232	5,767	– 3.0
Landlord and Tenant	6,097	87,767	2,057	95,921	89,227	6,694	9.8
Small Claims	2,037	35,719	327	38,083	35,586	2,497	22.6
Total	14,080	127,411	2,512	144,003	129,045	14,958	6.2
Family Division							
Juvenile	1,238	4,492	8	5,738	4,233	1,505	21.6
Intrafamily	101	1,124	179	1,404	1,302	102	1.0
Neglect	213	456	5,688	6,357	6,115	242	13.6
Domestic Relations[b]	5,392	7,566	4,401	17,359	9,411	7,948	47.4
Mental Health	200	1,560	—	1,760	1,488	272	36.0
Mental Retardation[c]	128	73	1,751	1,952	1,822	130	1.6
Total	7,272	15,271	12,027	34,570	24,371	10,199	40.3
Tax Division							
Criminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil	176	207	1	384	167	217	23.3
Total	176	207	1	384	167	217	23.3
Auditor-Master	101	81	—	182	75	107	5.9
Probate	6,864	3,296	—	10,160	2,603	7,557	10.1
Grand Total	37,313	201,330	23,645	262,288	221,070	41,218	10.5

	Case Load January 1	Cases Assigned January 1 through December 31	Total Case Load	Cases Removed January 1 through December 31	Case Load December 31	% Change in Case Load 1984 - 1985
Social Services Division						
Adult Services	10,713	10,734	21,447	9,275	12,172	13.6
Intrafamily Services	182	114	296	114	182	0.0
Juvenile Services	897	929	1,826	1,027	799	– 10.9
Diversion:						
Community Services	377	1,213	1,590	1,376	214	– 43.2
Monitored Cases	41	26	67	54	13	– 68.3
Total	12,210	13,016	25,226	11,846	13,380	9.6

[a] Civil Actions filing figure reflects only those cases that have been joined and placed on the ready calendar (at issue).

[b] Active cases, i.e., cases with a hearing pending.

[c] The Court retains jurisdiction over all mental retardation cases until (1) a mentally retarded individual dies, (2) there is a voluntary request for discharge, (3) a parent or guardian requests discharge, or (4) the Mental Retardation Commission dismisses the petition. Consequently, the number of dispositions is not an accurate reflection of the work load of the Mental Retardation Branch.

EXHIBIT VIII

MAJOR CASE ACTIVITY
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1985

Case Type	Cases Pending January 1	Filings and Reinstatements	Dispositions	Cases Pending December 31	Percent Change 1984-1985
U.S. Misdemeanors	3,328	22,784	22,943	3,169	– 4.8
Felony Indictments	2,488	6,999	7,131	2,356	– 5.3
Civil Actions	5,946	4,053	4,232	5,767	– 3.0
Juvenile	1,238	4,500	4,233	1,505	21.6
Divorce	2,406	2,965	2,659	2,712	12.7
Support	2,048	4,801	3,612	3,237	58.1
TOTAL	17,454	46,102	44,810	18,746	7.4

TABLE 12
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF NEW CASE FILINGS

Division	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Criminal Division							
Felony Indictments	3,138	3,631	3,934	4,161	5,261	6,160	17.1
Felony Preindictments	6,994	7,319	7,078	7,066	8,736	9,727	11.3
U.S. Misdemeanors	13,813	15,578	16,179	17,343	16,169	19,443	20.2
D.C. Misdemeanors	3,475	3,813	4,244	4,467	4,519	5,081	12.4
Special Proceedings	1,847	1,899	2,154	1,873	1,856	2,213	19.2
Traffic	9,410	8,413	8,348	10,297	11,606	12,440	7.2
Total	38,677	40,653	41,937	45,207	48,147	55,084	14.4
Civil Division							
Civil Actions	17,705	18,587	16,569	15,486	14,443	9,475	−34.4
Landlord & Tenant	104,792	101,825	89,694	84,222	84,817	87,767	3.5
Small Claims	24,957	23,364	22,594	21,142	24,741	35,719	44.4
Total	147,454	143,776	128,857	120,850	124,001	132,961	7.2
Family Division							
Juvenile	4,731	4,323	4,012	4,129	4,264	4,492	5.3
Intrafamily	724	581	800	975	1,094	1,124	2.7
Neglect	590	436	432	470	492	456	−7.3
Domestic Relations	7,888	8,733	8,143	8,487	6,059	8,270	36.5
Mental Health	—	823	1,527	1,596	1,646	1,560	−5.2
Mental Retardation	—	283	712	26	40	73	82.5
Total	13,933	15,179	15,626	15,683	13,595	15,975	17.5
Tax Division							
Criminal Tax Cases	6[a]	8	5	—	—	—	—
Civil Tax Cases	201	77	94	135	166	207	24.7
Total	207[a]	85	99	135	166	207	24.7
Auditor-Master	1,679	436	130	116	66	81	22.7
Probate Division	2,885[b]	2,970[b]	2,849	2,829	3,014	3,296	9.4
Grand Total	204,835	203,099	189,498	184,820	188,989	207,584	9.8
Monthly Average of New Cases	16,285	16,224	15,096	14,544	14,782	16,262	10.0

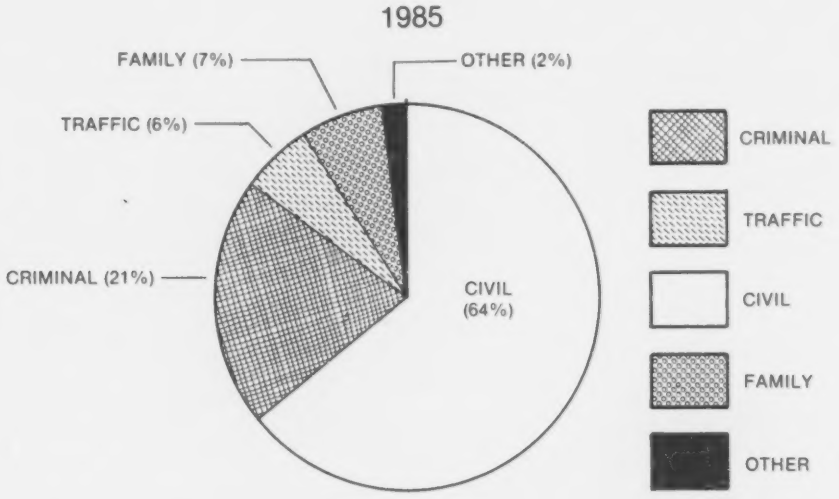
[a] Statistics for criminal tax cases reflect a change in method of counting cases.

[b] Figures reflect an adjustment of −303 cases for 1980 and −816 cases for 1981.

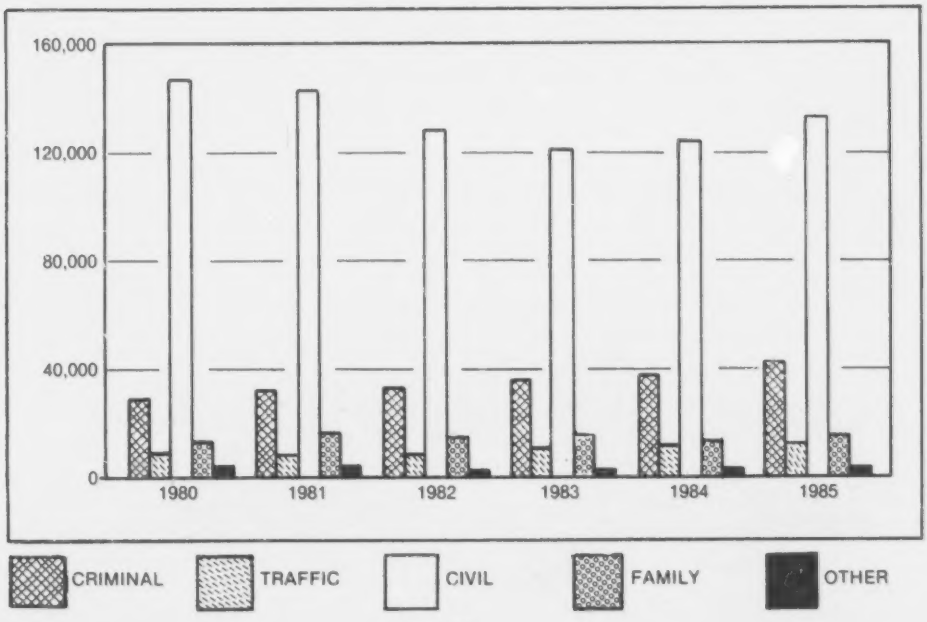
EXHIBIT IX: NEW CASE FILINGS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
CRIMINAL	29,267	32,240	33,589	34,910	36,541	**42,624**
TRAFFIC	9,410	8,413	8,348	10,297	11,606	**12,440**
CIVIL	147,454	143,776	128,857	120,850	124,001	**132,961**
FAMILY	13,933	15,179	15,626	15,683	13,595	**15,975**
OTHER	4,771[a]	3,491[a]	3,078	3,080	3,246	**3,584**

[a] Figures reflect an adjustment of −303 cases for 1980 and −816 cases for 1981.



COMPARATIVE FILINGS 1980 - 1985



SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Fred B. Ugast
Presiding Judge

Frederick B. Beane, Jr.
Chief Deputy Clerk

The Criminal Division is comprised of four major branches: Felony Branch; Serious Misdemeanor Branch; D.C. and Traffic Branch; and, Special Proceedings Branch.

It is the primary responsiblity of this Division to process matters which are in violation of the United States Code, the District of Columbia Code, municipal and traffic regulations. Prosecution is by the United States Attorney or the District of Columbia Corporation Counsel. Administrative and clerical support functions are performed by the Criminal Division, including: providing direct courtroom support staff for judges assigned to hear criminal matters; coordinating the assignment of cases to judges; and filing, calendaring, and recordkeeping.

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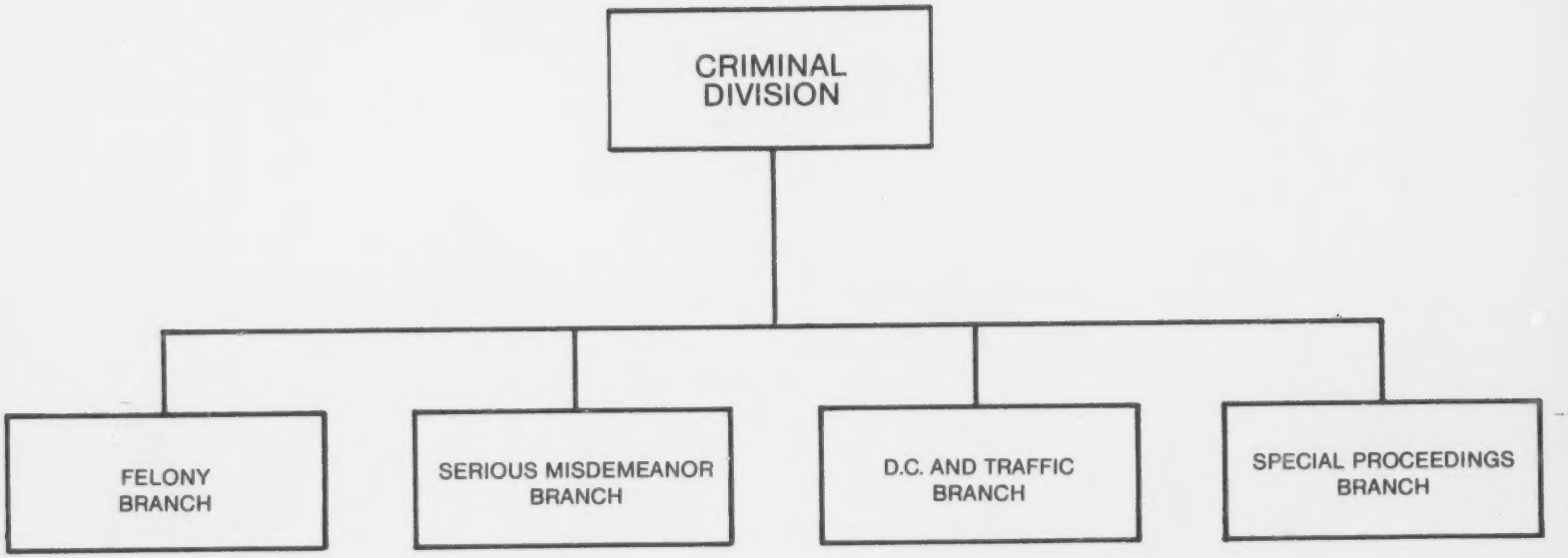
CRIMINAL DIVISION
FELONY BRANCH
SERIOUS MISDEMEANOR BRANCH
D.C. AND TRAFFIC BRANCH
SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS BRANCH

TABLE 13
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY 1985

	Branch				Total
	Felony	U.S. Misdemeanor	Traffic	D.C. Misdemeanor	
Pending January 1	2,488	3,328	2,259	469	8,544
Filed	6,160	19,443	12,440	5,081	43,124
Reinstated	839	2,741	4,229	567	8,376
Transferred In	—	600	—	—	600
Total to be Disposed	9,487	26,112	18,928	6,117	60,644
Dispositions					
Prior to Adjudication					
No Papers	—	5,843	1,997	2,037	9,877
Nolle Prosequi	19	3,704	3,484	1,083	8,290
Other	15	3	26	7	51
Total	34	9,550	5,507	3,127	18,218
By Court					
Jury Trials	910	694	19	5	1,628
Court Trials	48	571	170	70	859
Pleas	4,377	7,454	3,165	400	15,396
Dismissed/DWP	855	1,578	260	103	2,796
Incompetent to Stand Trial	28	7	—	—	35
Security Forfeited	—	—	1,654	1,075	2,729
Other	9	10	—	—	19
Total	6,227	10,314	5,268	1,653	23,462
Placed on Inactive Status					
Absconded	733	1,768	4,219	841	7,561
Mental Observation	89	82	12	32	215
Pretrial Diversion	—	1,229	1,900	—	3,129
Traffic School	—	—	122	—	122
Total	822	3,079	6,253	873	11,027
Transferred Out	48	—	—	—	48
Total Dispositions	7,131	22,943	17,028	5,653	52,755
Pending December 31	2,356	3,169	1,900	464	7,889

TABLE 14
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FELONY PREINDICTMENTS

	Defendants						%Change 1984-1985
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
Pending January 1	194	136	226	248	143	226	58.0
Filed	6,994	7,319	7,078	7,066	8,736	9,727	11.3
Reinstated	52	48	62	59	101	113	11.9
Total to be Disposed	7,240	7,503	7,366	7,373	8,980	10,066	12.1
Dispositions							
Prior to Hearing							
No Papers	1,413	1,545	1,715	1,412	1,694	1,917	13.2
Nolle Prosequi	747	510	494	492	304	301	– 1.0
Dismissed	330	334	255	159	158	171	8.2
Informations/ Indictments[a]	—	—	—	—	1,749	1,869	6.9
Other	463	693	575	534	46	61	32.6
Total	2,953	3,082	3,039	2,597	3,951	4,319	9.3
By Court							
Held for Grand Jury	2,965	3,145	3,220	3,616	3,677	4,440	20.8
Waived to Grand Jury	808	691	449	580	612	464	– 24.2
No Probable Cause	71	58	90	122	171	207	21.1
Dismissed for Want of Prosecution[b]	68	89	199	173	92	137	48.9
Total	3,912	3,983	3,958	4,491	4,552	5,248	15.3
Placed on Inactive Status							
Absconded	177	136	117	133	164	178	8.5
Mental Observation	62	76	4	9	87	78	– 10.3
Total	239	212	121	142	251	256	2.0
Total Dispositions	7,104	7,277	7,118	7,230	8,754	9,823	12.2
Pending December	136	226	248	143	226	243	7.5

[a] Informations/Indictments were previously included in "Other".
[b] Dismissed for Want of Prosecution was previously included in Dispositions Prior to Hearing.

TABLE 15
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL JURY TRIALS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Felony	508	599	551	618	630	**910**	44.4
U.S. Misdemeanor	857	605	794	568	645	**694**	7.6
D.C. Misdemeanor	4	13	7	6	8	**5**	– 37.5
Traffic	50	49	37	23	7	**19**	171.4
Total	1,419	1,266	1,389	1,215	1,290	**1,628**	26.2

TABLE 16
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL COURT TRIALS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Felony	41	47	32	58	53	**48**	– 9.4
U.S. Misdemeanor	302	229	165	306	490	**571**	16.5
D.C. Misdemeanor	115	91	119	58	65	**70**	7.7
Traffic	123	81	84	116	117	**170**	45.3
Total	581	448	400	538	725	**859**	18.5

TABLE 17
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL PLEAS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Felony	1,970	2,455	2,426	2,765	3,409	**4,377**	28.4
U.S. Misdemeanor	5,242	5,283	6,126	7,167	6,573	**7,454**	13.4
D.C. Misdemeanor	443	392	352	298	178	**400**	124.7
Traffic	3,408	3,087	2,827	3,065	3,037	**3,165**	4.2
Total	11,063	11,217	11,731	13,295	13,197	**15,396**	16.7

EXHIBIT X: CRIMINAL JURY TRIALS

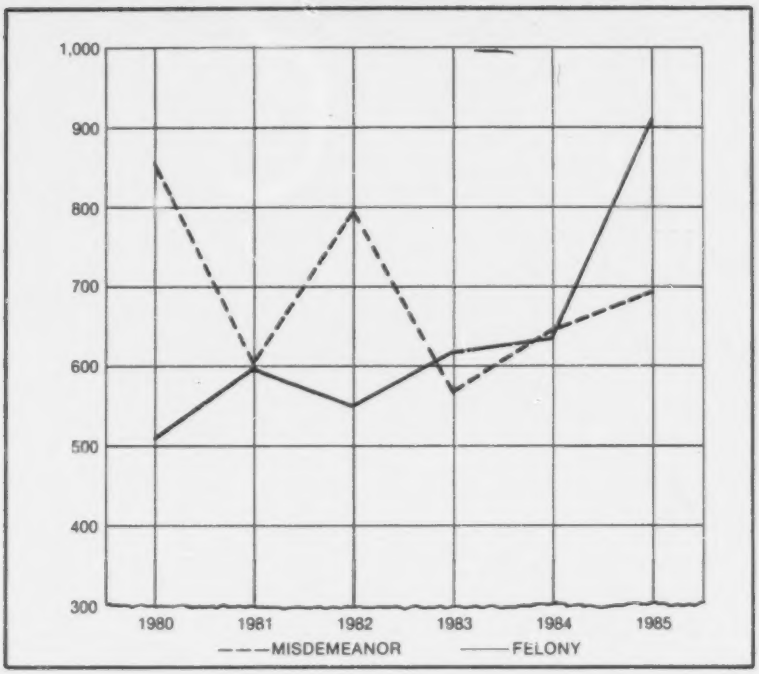

EXHIBIT XI: CRIMINAL COURT TRIALS

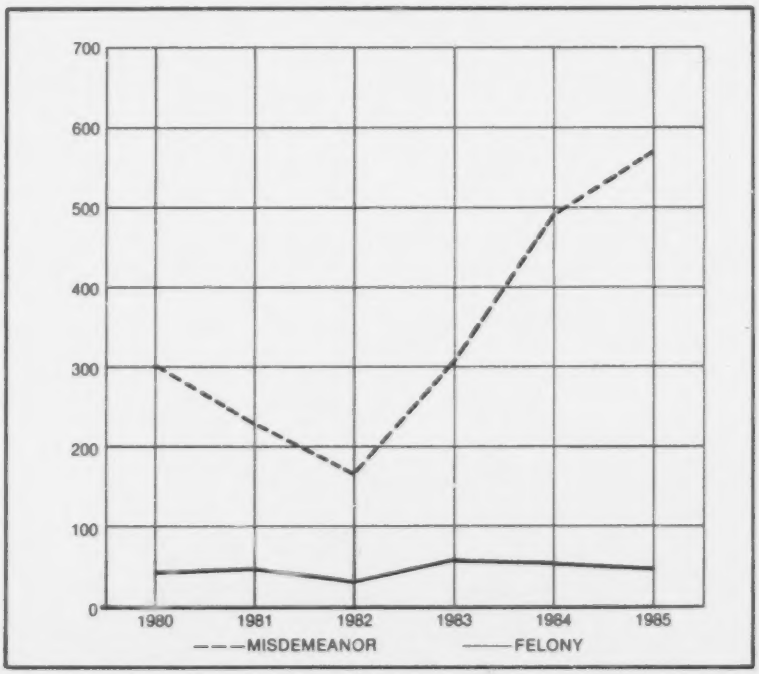

EXHIBIT XII: CRIMINAL PLEAS

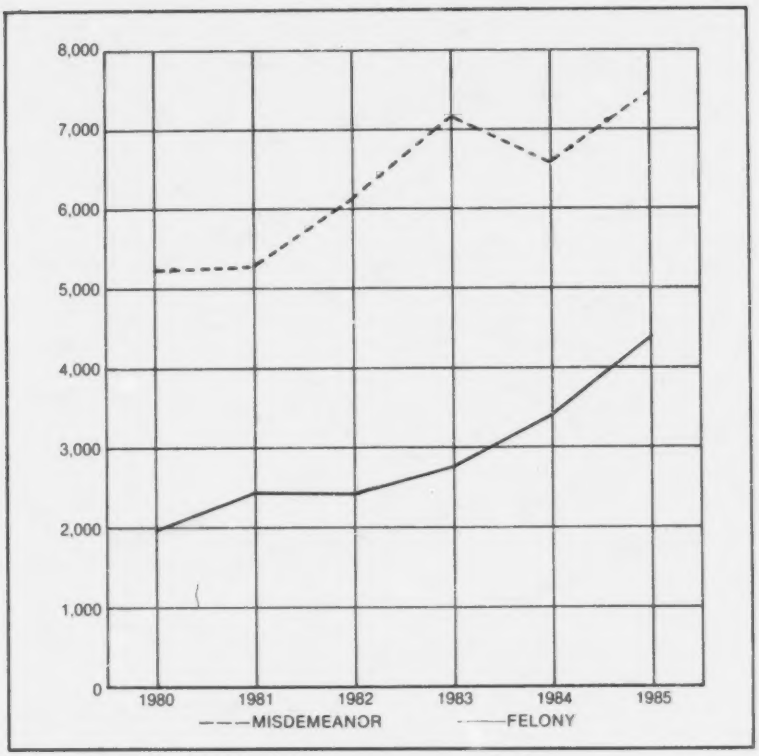

TABLE 18
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS ACTIVITY

	Defendants						%Change 1984-1985
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	**1985**	
Pending January 1	42	39	45	44	40	**50**	25.0
Filed	1,847	1,899	2,154	1,873	1,856	**2,213**	19.2
Reinstated	1	9	13	13	29	**16**	– 44.8
Total to be Disposed	1,890	1,947	2,212	1,930	1,925	**2,279**	18.4
Dispositions							
Prior to Adjudication	853	975	1,227	1,186	1,136	**1,190**	4.8
By Court	998	927	941	704	739	**1,041**	40.9
Total Dispositions	1,851	1,902	2,168	1,890	1,875	**2,231**	19.0
Pending December 31	39	45	44	40	50	**48**	– 4.0

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL DIVISION

John F. Doyle
Presiding Judge

William C. Gardner[1]
Presiding Judge

Thomas A. Hammond, Jr.
Chief Deputy Clerk

The Civil Division of the Superior Court has jurisdiction over any civil action at law or in equity (excluding family matters) brought in the District of Columbia except where jurisdiction is exclusively vested in the federal court.

The Civil Actions Branch is responsible for the management of all civil actions where the amount in controversy exceeds $2,000 as well as landlord and tenant cases. All motions which are filed in civil actions cases are processed by the Civil Motions Branch, while caseflow management and the calendaring of all civil actions cases are within the purview of the Civil Assignment Branch. The Small Claims Branch oversees the processing and adjudication of all cases where the amount in controversy is $2,000 or less, and provides a forum for *pro se* litigants. Courtroom staffing and operations are the responsibility of the Courtroom Support Branch.

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[1]Judge Gardner assumed position of Presiding Judge March 1, 1985.

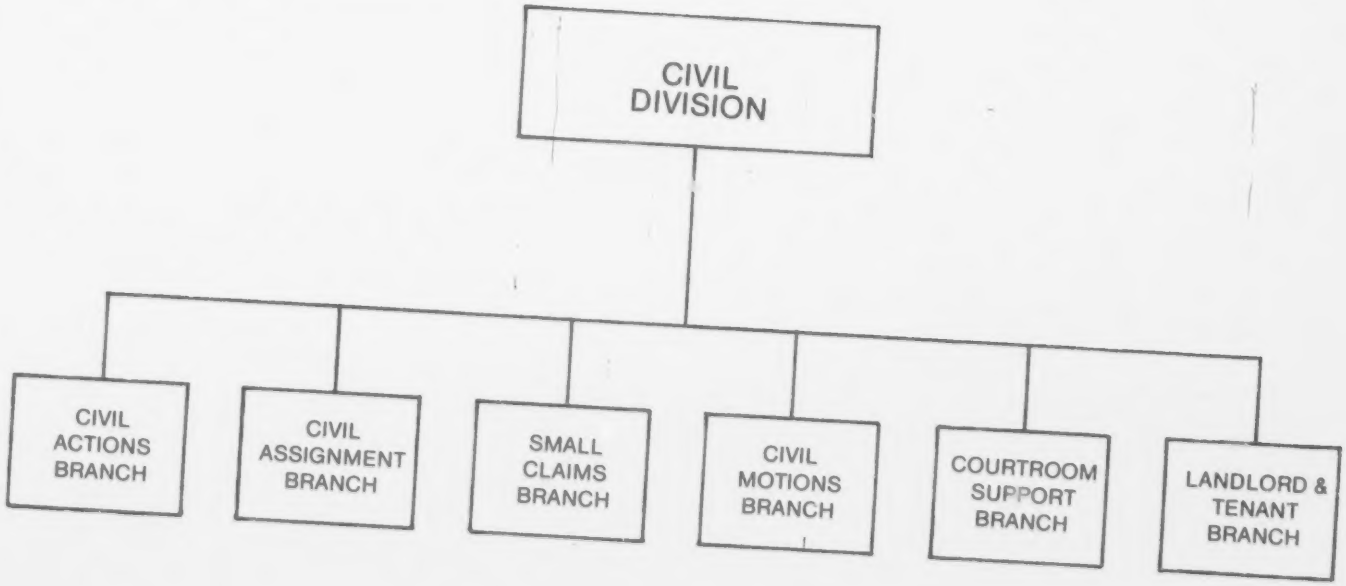

CIVIL DIVISION
CIVIL ACTIONS BRANCH
CIVIL ASSIGNMENT BRANCH
SMALL CLAIMS BRANCH
CIVIL MOTIONS BRANCH
COURTROOM SUPPORT BRANCH
LANDLORD & TENANT BRANCH

TABLE 19
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CIVIL JURY CALENDAR ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar January 1	3,850	4,197	4,350	4,322	4,465	3,863	– 13.5
New and Reinstated Cases Placed on Trial Calendar	3,828	3,379	3,362	2,763	2,465	2,170	– 12.0
Less Jury Trials Waived	44	35	—	57	34	21	– 38.2
Total Cases on Trial Calendar	7,634	7,541	7,712	7,028	6,896	6,012	– 12.8
Dispositions	3,437	3,191	3,390	2,563	3,033	2,267	– 25.3
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar December 31	4,197	4,350	4,322	4,465	3,863	3,745	– 3.1

TABLE 20
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CIVIL NON-JURY CALENDAR ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar January 1	1,592	1,588	1,781	2,401	2,563	2,083	– 18.7
New and Reinstated Cases Placed on Trial Calendar	2,293	2,514	2,962	2,636	2,491	1,883	– 24.4
Waived from Jury Calendar	44	35	—	57	34	21	– 38.2
Total Cases on Trial Calendar	3,929	4,137	4,743	5,094	5,088	3,987	– 21.6
Dispositions	2,341	2,356	2,342	2,531	3,005	1,965	– 34.6
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar December 31	1,588	1,781	2,401	2,563	2,083	2,022	– 2.9

EXHIBIT XIII: TREND — CIVIL ACTIONS: JURY AND NON-JURY DISPOSITIONS OF CASES AT ISSUE

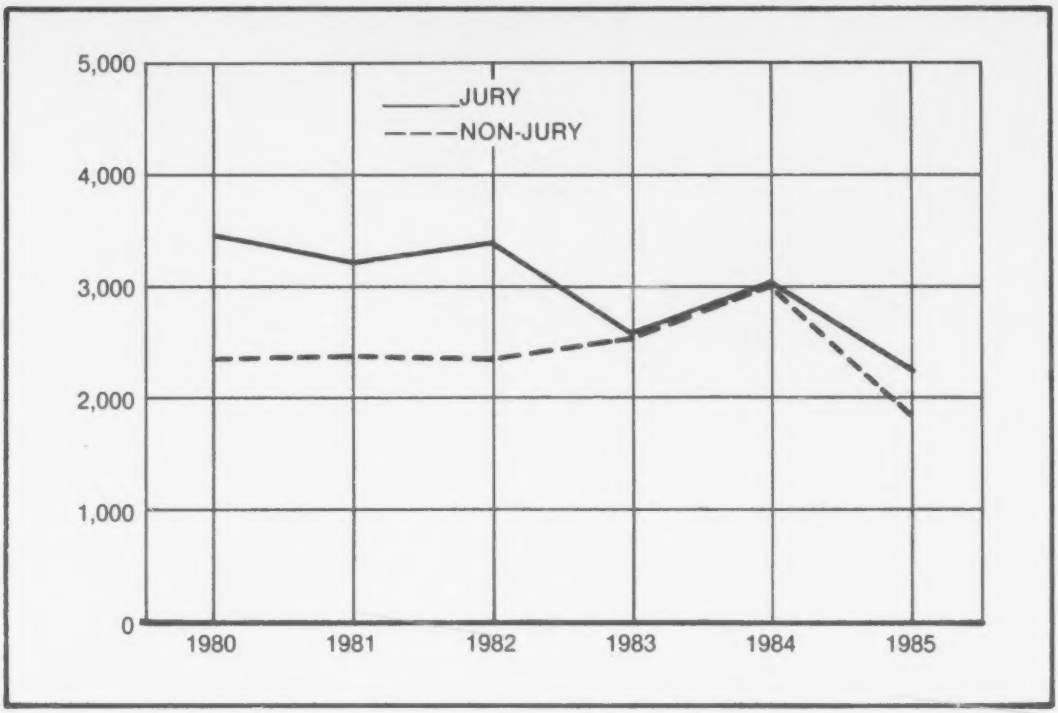


EXHIBIT XIV: TREND — CIVIL ACTIONS: JURY AND NON-JURY PENDING CASES AT ISSUE

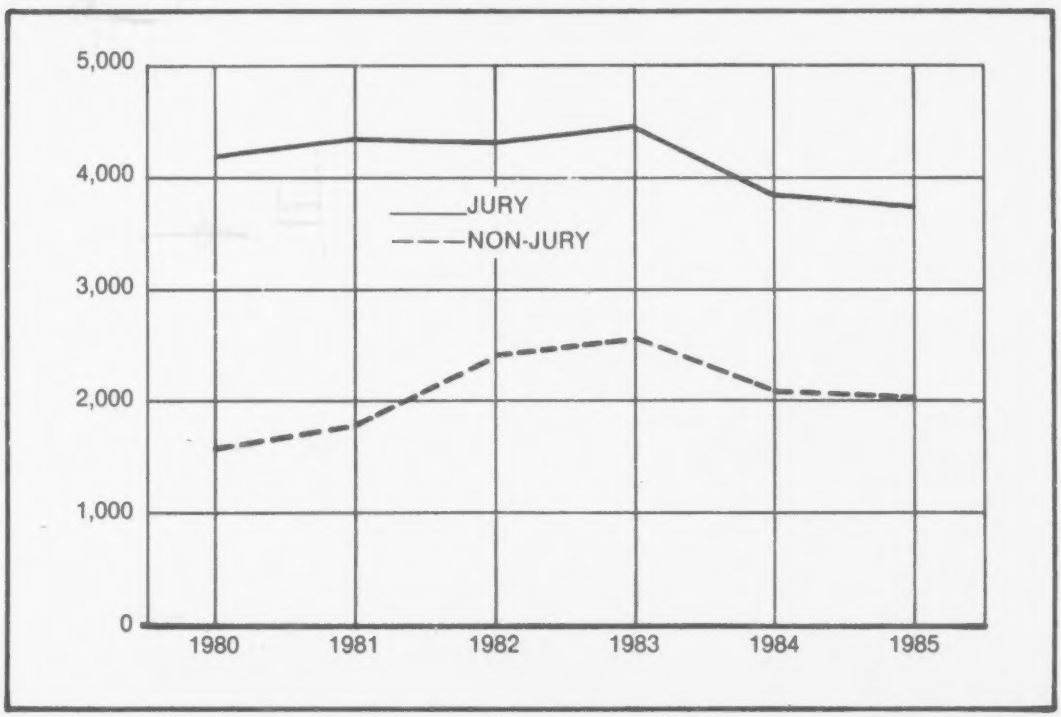
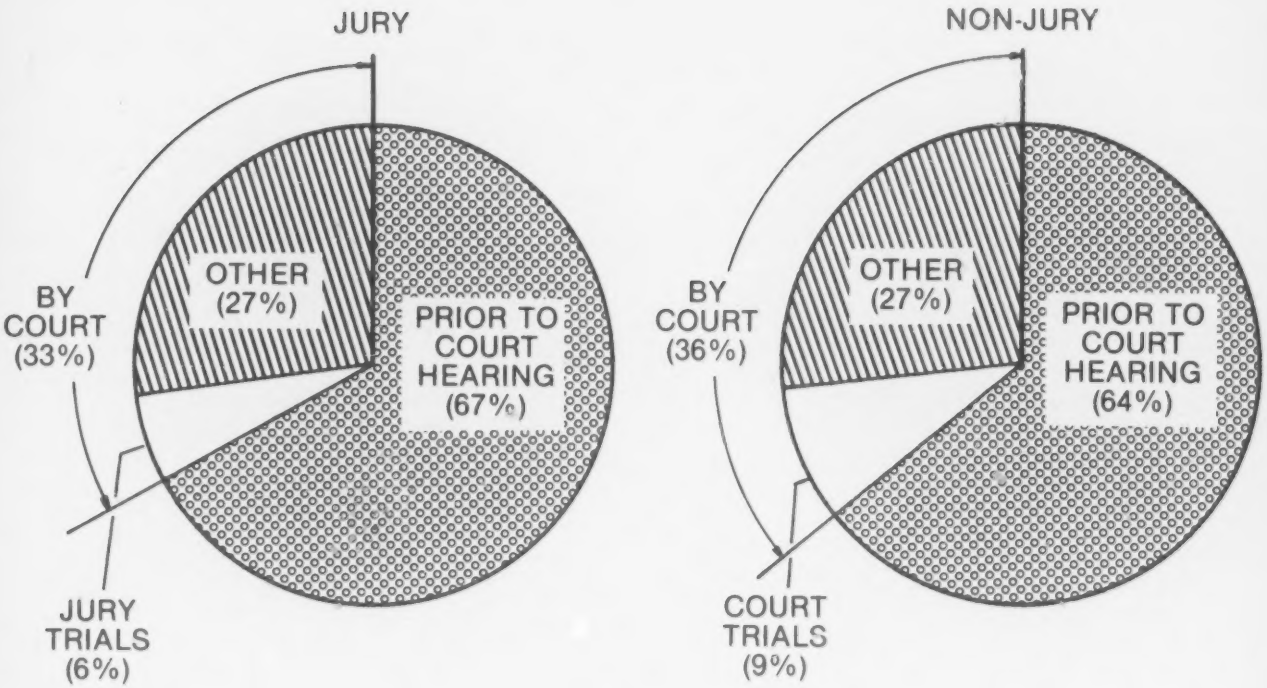


EXHIBIT XV: CIVIL JURY AND NON-JURY DISPOSITIONS 1985



Disposition of Cases at Issue	Jury	Non-Jury	Total	%
Prior to Court Hearing	1,525	1,264	2,789	66
Disposed of by Court				
Jury and Court Trials Held	143	175	318	
Consents	8	19	27	
Ex Parte	—	—	—	
Judgments	2	136	138	
Settlements at Pretrial or Trial Conference	479	151	630	
Dismissed for Want of Prosecution	8	13	21	
Summary Judgment Granted	41	97	138	
Motion to Dismiss Granted	31	42	73	
Motion for Judgment Granted	29	66	95	
Judgment on Pleadings	—	—	—	
Other	1	2	3	
Total	742	701	1,443	34
Total Dispositions	2,267	1,965	4,232	100

TABLE 21
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MOTIONS ACTIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Motions and Oppositions Filed	16,545	20,980	19,727	17,656	16,626	15,096	– 9.2
Motions Hearings	1,480	2,005	2,258	2,539	1,612	1,425	– 11.6

TABLE 22
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF JUDGMENT ACTIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Default Judgments	4,629	4,324	6,167	3,621	3,848	1,929	– 49.9
Confession and Consent	472	382	670	558	460	149	– 67.6
Default Judgments, Rule 55-II	304	230	311	260	316	175	– 44.6
Judgments of Condemnation	520	542	741	615	571	358	– 37.7
Judgments, Rule 62-II	386	546	384	306	329	255	– 22.5
Total	6,311	6,024	8,273	5,360	5,524	2,864	– 48.2

TABLE 23
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Pending January 1	7,418	5,333	7,185	5,404	2,628	6,097	132.0
Filed	104,792	101,825	89,694	84,222	84,817	87,767	3.5
Reinstated	1,053	708	703	1,491	7,202	2,057	−71.4
Total to be Disposed	113,263	107,866	97,582	91,117	94,647	95,921	1.3
Dispositions	107,930	100,681	92,178	88,489	86,810[a]	89,227	2.8
Pending December 31	5,333	7,185	5,404	2,628	6,097[a]	6,694	9.8

[a]This figure reflects an adjustment of 1,740 cases.

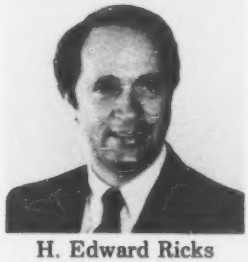
TABLE 24
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SMALL CLAIMS ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Pending January 1	1,792	2,045	1,495	1,587	1,377	2,037	47.9
Filed	24,957	23,364	22,594	21,142	24,741	35,719	44.4
Reactivated/Reinstated	2,605	1,126	879	596	582	327	−43.8
Total to be Disposed	29,354	26,895	24,968	23,325	26,700	38,083	42.6
Dispositions	26,949	25,400	23,381	21,948	24,663	35,586	44.3
Pending December 31	2,405	1,495	1,587	1,377	2,037	2,497	22.6
Cases filed by Individuals without Attorney (included above in cases filed)	5,003	5,306	5,561	5,261	5,038	7,814	55.1

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY DIVISION

Gladys Kessler
Presiding Judge

Ricardo M. Urbina[1]
Presiding Judge



H. Edward Ricks
Acting Chief Deputy Clerk

The responsibilities of the Family Division encompass a broad spectrum of family matters as evidenced by the diversity of the nine component branches: Courtroom Support Branch; Domestic Relations Branch; Intrafamily and Neglect Branch; Juvenile Branch; Family Assignment Branch; Mental Health Branch; Mental Retardation Branch; Office of Counsel for Child Abuse and Neglect; and, Office of Hearing Commissioners.

The Chief Deputy Clerk's office furnishes technical assistance to the branches within the Division and provides information and management assistance to the Presiding Judge; assigns courtroom clerks; responds to public requests for information; monitors case loads and adjusts calendars to maximize dispositions; provides training to the staffs of judges assigned to the Division; designs and conducts research projects; and implements special projects.

In addition, the Family Division coordinates services with outside agencies such as the Department of Human Services, the Bureau of Paternity and Child Support Enforcement and the Office of the Corporation Counsel.

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[1]Judge Urbina assumed position of Presiding Judge July 1, 1985.

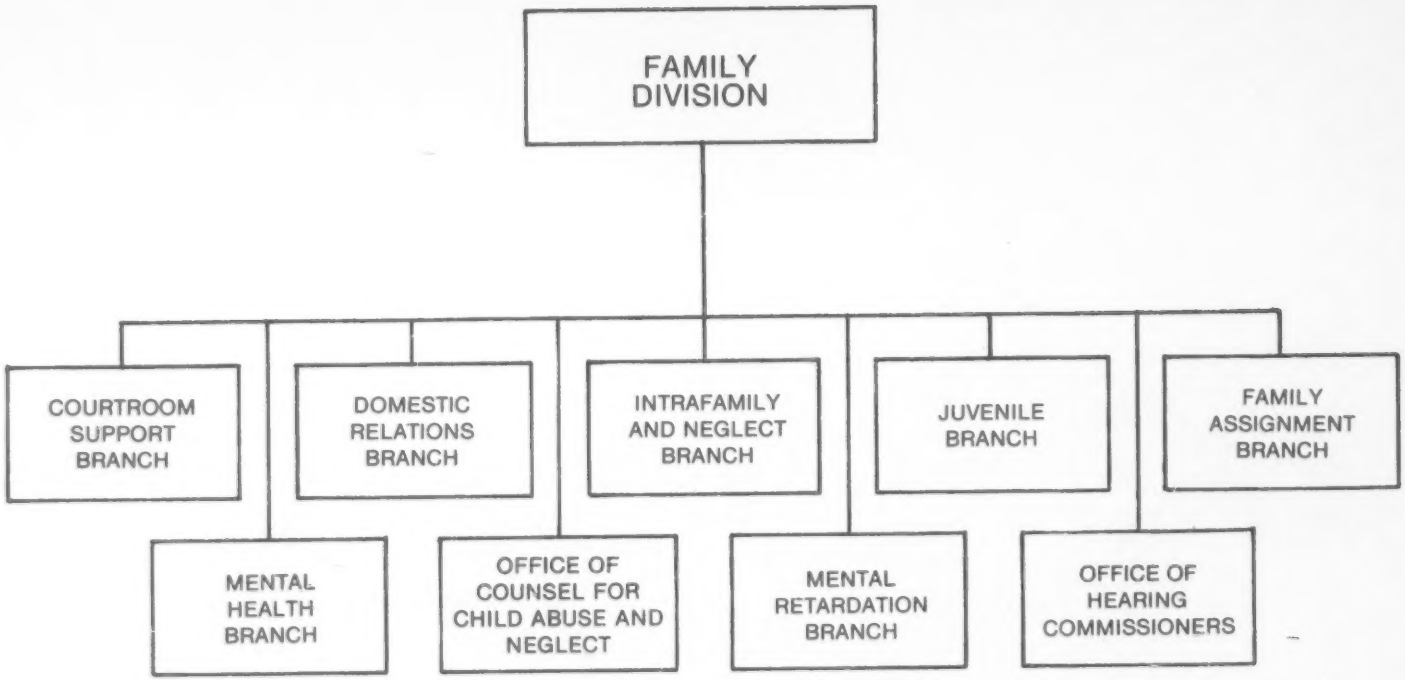

FAMILY DIVISION
COURTROOM SUPPORT BRANCH
DOMESTIC RELATIONS BRANCH
INTRAFAMILY AND NEGLECT BRANCH
JUVENILE BRANCH
FAMILY ASSIGNMENT BRANCH
MENTAL HEALTH BRANCH
OFFICE OF COUNSEL FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT
MENTAL RETARDATION BRANCH
OFFICE OF HEARING COMMISSIONERS

TABLE 25
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CASE ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Pending January 1	1,393	1,342	1,049	1,067	1,240	1,238	– 0.2
New Referrals							
Acts Against Persons	1,330	1,253	1,169	1,203	1,230	1,180	– 4.1
Acts Against Property	2,223	2,021	1,898	1,847	1,759	1,829	4.0
Acts Against Public Order	765	698	677	828	1,002	1,229	22.7
Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS)	203	146	80	76	106	64	– 39.6
Interstate Compact (ISC)	210	205	188	175	167	190	13.8
Total	4,731	4,323	4,012	4,129	4,264	4,492	5.3
Reinstated	8	6	4	6	—	8	—
Total to be Disposed	6,132	5,671	5,065	5,202	5,504	5,738	4.3
Dispositions							
Not Petitioned	1,486	1,341	1,188	1,207	1,131	1,294	14.4
Committed to SSA	404	316	447	385	501	497	– 0.8
Consent Decree	317	396	267	276	356	284	– 20.2
Dismissed[a]	1,216	1,729	1,203	1,247	1,194	1,164	– 2.5
Disposed on Another Case	460	—	—	—	—	—	—
Probation	863	836	852	725	832	803	– 3.5
Other[b]	44	4	41	122	252	191	– 24.2
Total Dispositions	4,790	4,622	3,998	3,962	4,266	4,233	– 0.8
Pending December 31	1,342	1,049	1,067	1,240	1,238	1,505	21.6
Delinquency	1,238	998	996	1,179	1,173	1,472	25.5
PINS and ISC	104	51	71	61	65	33	– 49.2

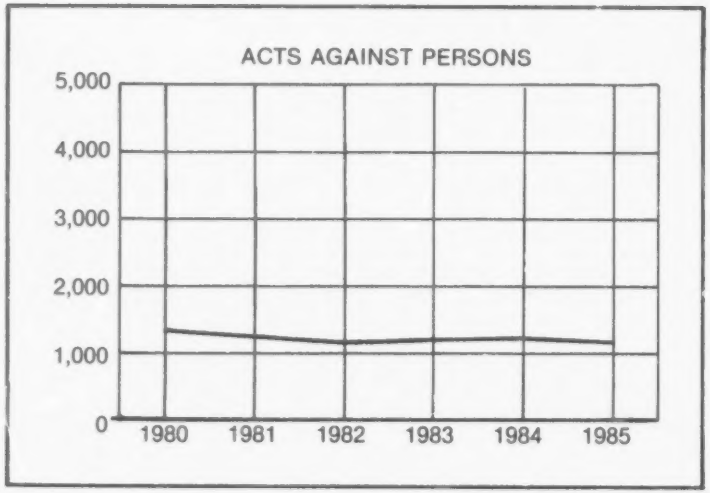
[a] Cases previously closed without a finding are now included as dismissed cases.

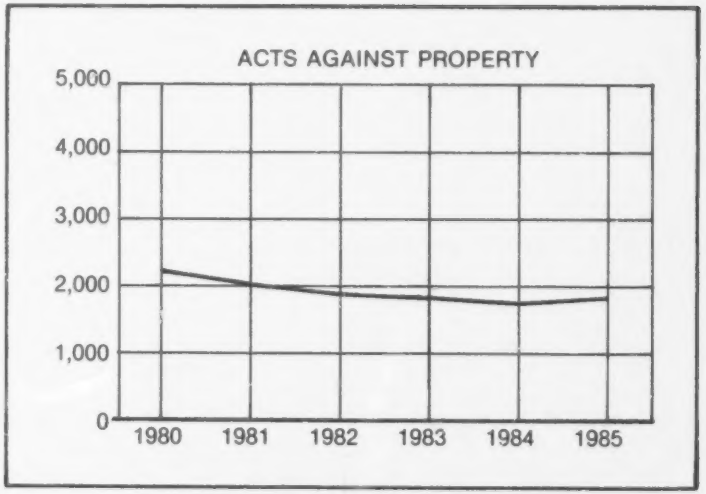
[b] Includes suspended commitments.

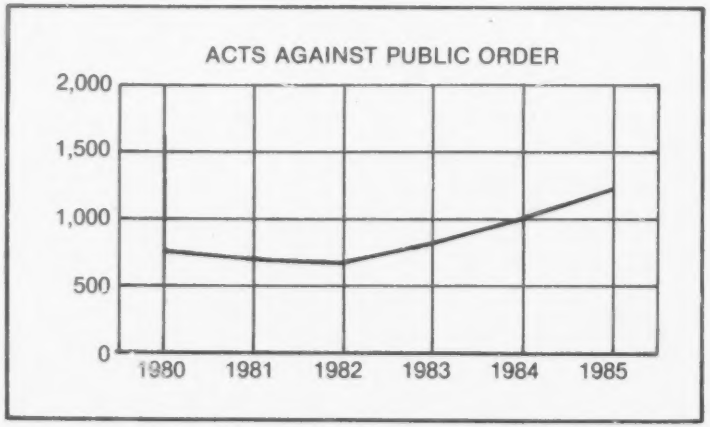
TABLE 26
SUMMARY OF DELINQUENCY AND PINS CASES
[BY SEX AND REASONS FOR REFERRAL]

	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
	1980			1981			1982			1983			1984			1985		
Acts Against Persons	1,330	1,184	146	1,253	1,093	160	1,169	1,052	117	1,203	1,065	138	1,230	1,073	157	1,180	1,028	152
Acts Against Property	2,223	2,010	213	2,021	1,901	120	1,898	1,752	146	1,847	1,744	103	1,759	1,652	107	1,829	1,690	139
Acts Against Public Order	765	675	90	698	602	96	677	544	133	828	701	127	1,002	890	112	1,229	1,130	99
PINS and ISC	413	168	245	351	166	185	268	142	126	251	135	116	273	140	133	254	140	114
Total	4,731	4,037	694	4,323	3,762	561	4,012	3,490	522	4,129	3,645	484	4,264	3,755	509	4,492	3,988	504
Ratio of Boys and Girls		85%	15%		87%	13%		87%	13%		88%	12%		88%	12%		89%	11%

EXHIBIT XVI: TREND OF JUVENILE REFERRALS







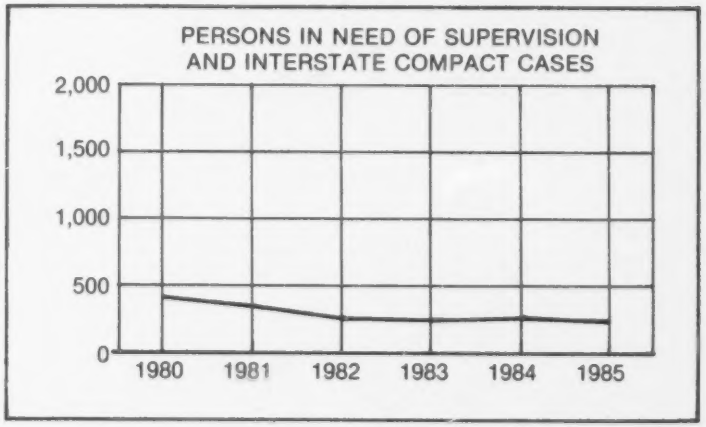


TABLE 27
JUVENILE REFERRALS [BY AGE]

1985

	Age										Total
	Under 9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 and Over	
Acts Against Persons	8	8	6	19	37	73	144	215	263	407	1,180
Assault:											
Aggravated	3	3	2	7	15	23	47	85	92	162	439
Simple	—	2	2	1	8	19	41	44	51	72	240
Homicide	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	5
Pocket Picking/Purse Snatching	—	—	—	1	1	3	5	10	16	20	56
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	6	5	14
Robbery:											
Armed	—	—	—	1	—	3	7	11	22	28	72
Force and Violence	1	—	—	2	6	13	24	44	56	88	234
Attempted	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	—	9	17
Other	3	3	1	7	5	9	16	19	18	22	103
Acts Against Property	12	7	17	25	51	124	168	337	412	676	1,829
Burglary I	—	—	2	1	3	4	7	10	6	16	49
Attempted Burglary I	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	5	7	10	31
Burglary II	4	3	6	7	14	26	34	67	52	85	298
Attempted Burglary II	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	9	8	25
Larceny:											
Grand	1	—	—	—	—	5	8	10	9	14	47
Petit	3	1	2	7	14	25	29	39	61	88	269
Unauthorized Use of Auto	—	—	1	1	5	32	47	117	182	321	706
Other	4	3	6	8	15	26	38	84	86	134	404
Acts Against Public Order	4	1	1	5	5	18	71	184	286	654	1,229
Narcotics:											
Sale/Possession	3	—	—	1	4	12	34	111	197	490	852
Possession of Marijuana	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	11	59	85
Other	1	1	1	4	1	6	32	63	78	105	292
PINS	—	—	—	1	2	7	14	19	17	4	64
Beyond Control	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	5	4	16
Runaway from Home	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	7
Truancy from School	—	—	—	1	1	5	12	14	8	—	41
Interstate Compact	—	—	—	4	1	14	27	41	48	55	190
Total	24	16	24	54	96	236	424	796	1,026	1,796	4,492

TABLE 28
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTRAFAMILY AND NEGLECT ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Total Intrafamily and Neglect[a]							
Pending January 1	1,286	266	197	430	252[b]	314	24.6
Filed	1,314	1,017	1,232	1,445	1,586	1,580	– 0.4
Reactivated Cases	—	—	6,168	5,698	5,634	5,867	4.1
Total to be Disposed	2,600	1,283	7,597	7,573	7,472	7,761	3.9
Dispositions[c]	2,334	1,086	7,167	7,346	7,158	7,417	3.6
Pending December 31	266	197	430	227	314	344	9.6
Intrafamily							
Pending January 1	1,152	86	60	327	100[b]	101	1.0
Filed	724	581	800	975	1,094	1,124	2.7
Reactivated Cases	—	—	128	212	192	179	– 6.8
Total to be Disposed	1,876	667	988	1,514	1,386	1,404	1.3
Dispositions	1,790[d]	607	661	1,439[e]	1,285	1,302	1.3
Active Cases Awaiting Disposition	—	—	327	75	101	102	1.0
Inactive Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending December 31	86	60	327	75	101	102	1.0
Neglect							
Pending January 1	134	180	137	103	152	213	40.1
Filed							
Abused Child	194	164	149	173	180	160	– 11.1
Neglected Child[f]	395	271	283	297	312	296	– 5.1
Other	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	590	436	432	470	492	456	– 7.3
Reactivated Cases	—	—	6,040	5,486	5,442	5,688	4.5
Total to be Disposed	724	616	6,609	6,059	6,086	6,357	4.5
Dispositions							
Not Petitioned	56	54	27	50	29	44	51.7
Committed	255	225	200	191	204	189	– 7.4
Dismissed	86	87	72	43	51	45	– 11.8
Protective Supervision	145	109	164	136	145	149	2.8
Other	2	4	3	1	2	—	– 100.0
Reviews	—	—	6,040	5,486	5,442	5,688	4.5
Total	544[g]	479	6,506	5,907	5,873	6,115	4.1
Pending December 31	180	137	103	152	213	242	13.6

[a] Beginning with 1982 figures, a differentiation is made between active and inactive cases in Intrafamily and Neglect. In previous years, when reactivated cases were not reported, the Intrafamily pending case load was underrepresented.

[b] This figure reflects an adjustment of +25 cases.

[c] Includes reviews held.

[d] Dispositions include 1,122 inactive cases formerly included in the pending balance.

[e] The high degree of activity is due to the administrative closure of 340 cases.

[f] In previous years, neglected children were categorized either as abandoned by parent, homeless, or without parental care.

[g] This figure reflects an adjustment of –1 cases.

TABLE 29
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS ACTIVE CASE LOAD[a]

	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Total Domestic Relations					
Pending January 1	2,983	3,990	3,795	**5,392**	42.1
Filed	8,442	8,039	6,059	**7,566**	24.9
Reactivated	2,854	4,589	4,630	**4,401**	– 4.9
Disposed	10,289	12,823	9,092	**9,411**	3.5
Pending December 31	3,990	3,795	5,392	**7,948**	47.4
Divorce					
Pending January 1	1,391	1,435	2,133	**2,406**	12.8
Filed	3,309	3,051	2,964	**2,870**	– 3.2
Reactivated	280	266	93	**95**	2.2
Disposed	3,545	2,619	2,784	**2,659**	– 4.5
Pending December 31	1,435	2,133	2,406	**2,712**	12.7
Adoption					
Pending January 1	327	347	321	**385**	19.9
Filed	377	345	360	**316**	– 12.2
Reactivated	n/a	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	n/a
Disposed	357	371	296	**361**	22.0
Pending December 31	347	321	385	**340**	– 11.7
Paternity					
Pending January 1	609	937	40	**553**	1,282.5
Filed	2,414	1,634	1,214	**1,705**	40.4
Reactivated	1,331	1,696	1,915	**2,180**	13.8
Disposed	3,417	4,227	2,616	**2,779**	6.2
Pending December 31	937	40	553	**1,659**	200.0
Support					
Pending January 1	98	231	305	**348**	14.1
Filed	776	488	177	**406**	129.4
Reactivated	328	583	337	**426**	26.4
Disposed	971	997	471	**506**	7.4
Pending December 31	231	305	348	**674**	93.7
Reciprocal Support					
Pending January 1	558	1,040	996	**1,700**	70.7
Filed	1,566	2,521	1,344	**2,269**	68.8
Reactivated	915	2,044	2,285	**1,700**	– 25.6
Disposed	1,999	4,609	2,925	**3,108**	6.2
Pending December 31	1,040	996	1,700	**2,583**	50.8

[a] The Domestic Relations case load includes active cases only. Active cases are cases which are at issue (cases for which an answer has been filed) and cases reactivated for a review hearing.

TABLE 30
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MENTAL HEALTH ACTIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Trial by Jury	9	8	3	12	16	12	-25.0
Trial by Court	6	2	10	18	15	16	6.7
Miscellaneous Mental Health Cases Filed	1,546	1,475	1,359	1,513	1,423	1,314	-7.7
Hearings Held	827	745	750	485	522	587	12.5
Judicial Petitions Filed	910	823	708	687	766	825	7.7
Judicial Petitions Closed	906	849	664	722	709	750	5.8
Judicial Petitions Pending	122	96	140	105	162	237	46.3

TABLE 31
MENTAL RETARDATION ACTIVITY

	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Total Mental Retardation Matters Pending January 1	867	166	128	-22.9
Filed	26	40	73	82.5
Reactivated	2,003	1,939	1,751	-9.7
Cases Available For Disposition	2,896	2,145	1,952	-9.0
Dispositions				
Closed:				
Found Not Mentally Retarded	28	9	7	-22.2
Deceased	8	2	—	-100.0
Total	36	11	7	-36.4
Cases Reviewed (Moved to Inactive Case Load)	2,694	2,006	1,815	-9.5
Total Dispositions	2,730	2,017	1,822	-9.7
Pending December 31	166	128	130	1.6

SUPERIOR COURT
PROBATE DIVISION

Iraline Green Barnes
Presiding Judge[1]

Henry L. Rucker
Register of Wills and
Clerk of the Probate
Division

The Probate Division has the primary responsibility for fiduciary matters in the District of Columbia. Included in this responsibility are the appointment and supervision of: personal representatives for deceased persons; guardians of minors; conservators for adult incompetents; trustees; receivers for absentees and absconders; and, assignees for the benefit of creditors. The Clerk of the Probate Division performs the statutory duties of Register of Wills and is charged with protecting the rights of all persons who may be interested in the administration of a decedent's estate, whether as heirs, beneficiaries under wills, creditors or debtors. In addition, the Register of Wills has the duty of insuring that all disbursements and distributions of assets of the various kinds of estates made are in accordance with the District of Columbia Code and the Superior Court Rules.

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TABLE 32: Comparative Analysis of Probate Division Activity 81

[1] Dual assignment as Presiding Judge for Probate and Tax Divisions.

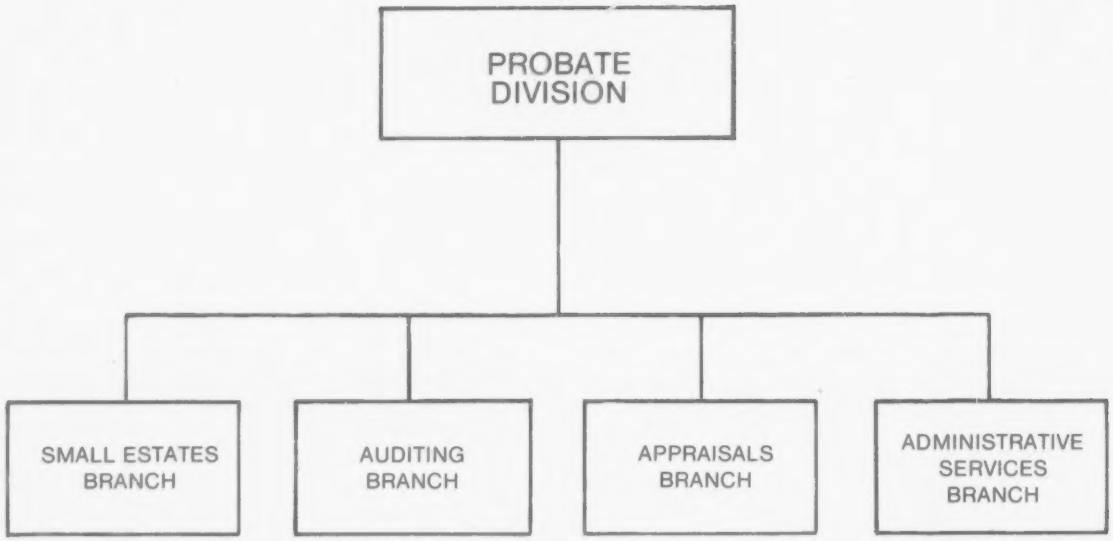
PROBATE DIVISION
SMALL ESTATES BRANCH
AUDITING BRANCH
APPRAISALS BRANCH
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BRANCH

TABLE 32
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PROBATE DIVISION ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Total Probate						
Pending January 1	4,348	5,612	6,185	6,349	6,864	8.1
Filed	2,970[a]	2,849	2,829	3,014	3,296	9.4
Transferred from Auditor-Master	474	—	—	—	—	—
Disposed	2,180	2,276	2,665	2,499	2,603	4.2
Pending December 31	5,612	6,185	6,349	6,864	7,557	10.1
Estates of Decedents						
General Bond						
Pending January 1	2,197	2,740	3,139	3,119	3,404	9.1
Filed	1,446	1,242	1,043	1,104	1,190	7.8
Disposed	903	843	1,063	819	839	2.4
Pending December 31	2,740	3,139	3,119	3,404	3,755	10.3
Special Bond						
Pending January 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filed	202	80	24	20	11	−45.0
Disposed	202	80	24	20	11	−45.0
Pending December 31	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Bond with Waivers of Inventories and Accounts						
Pending January 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filed	115	221	434	489	576	17.8
Disposed	115	221	434	489	522	6.7
Pending December 31	—	—	—	—	54	—
Small Estates						
Pending January 1	66	145	178	175	250	42.9
Filed	816	909	918	986	1,122	13.8
Disposed	737	876	921	911	1,012	11.1
Pending December 31	145	178	175	250	360	44.0
Conservatorships						
Pending January 1	1,254	1,902	2,044	2,237	2,410	7.7
Filed	744[b]	272	305	309	302	−2.3
Disposed	96	130	112	136	104	−23.5
Pending December 31	1,902	2,044	2,237	2,410	2,608	8.2
Guardianships						
Pending January 1	831	825	824	818	800	−2.2
Filed	121	125	105	106	95	−10.4
Disposed	127	126	111	124	115	−7.3
Pending December 31	825	824	818	800	780	−2.5

[a] Figures reflect an adjustment of −816 cases for 1981.

[b] Figure reflects 474 cases transferred from the Auditor-Master.

SUPERIOR COURT
TAX DIVISION

Iraline Green Barnes
Presiding Judge[1]

Rosemary Stanfield
Chief Deputy Clerk

The Tax Division is responsible for the disposition of all civil and criminal tax cases in the District of Columbia, with exclusive jurisdiction over: all appeals from and petitions for review of assessments of tax (and civil penalties thereon) made by the City; and, all proceedings brought by the District of Columbia for the imposition of criminal penalties pursuant to the provisions of the statutes relating to taxes levied by or in behalf of the City.

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TABLE 33: Comparative Analysis of Tax Division Activity 84

[1] Dual assignment as Presiding Judge for Probate and Tax Divisions.

TABLE 33
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TAX DIVISION ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Criminal Tax Cases						
Pending January 1	5	4	4	—	—	—
Filed	8	5	—	—	—	—
Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total to be Disposed	13	9	4	—	—	—
Dispositions						
Nolle Prosequi	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jury Trials	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court Trials	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pleas	5	5	4	—	—	—
Bench Warrants Issued/Expired	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	5	4	—	—	—
Pending December 31	4	4	—	—	—	—
Civil Tax Cases						
Pending January 1	433	398	376	429	176	-59.0
Filed	77	94	135	166	203	22.3
Certified from Another Division	1	1	3	3	4	33.3
Reinstated	—	—	4	4	1	-75.0
Total to be Disposed	511	493	518	602	384	-36.2
Dispositions						
Dismissed/Withdrawn	61	45	20	329	49	-85.1
Stipulations for Entry of Decision	33	59	63	70	84	20.0
Court Trials	5	3	3	15	18	20.0
Motions for Summary Judgment Granted	5	6	2	9	10	11.1
Judgments	9	4	1	3	3	0.0
Other	—	—	—	—	3	—
Total	113	117	89	426	167	-60.8
Pending December 31	398	376	429	176	217	23.3

SUPERIOR COURT

AUDITOR-MASTER

John W. Follin
Auditor-Master

The Auditor-Master sits as a Master of the Court in civil matters for the conduct of hearings and submission of reports containing findings of fact and conclusions of law. Cases referred to the Auditor-Master may involve various probate matters, stating accounts of removed fiduciaries in probate and civil matters, assignment for benefit of creditors, accountings between parties in business (partnerships as well as corporations), accountings in trust matters, and determination of attorneys' fees and damages in construction suits.

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TABLE 34: Auditor-Master Activity 86

TABLE 34
AUDITOR-MASTER ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Pending January 1	60	93	120	101	– 15.8
Filed					
Orders of Reference	108	108	56	81	44.6
Inventories	18	5	9	—	– 100.0
Other	4	3	1	—	– 100.0
Total	130	116	66	81	22.7
Total to be Disposed	190	209	186	182	– 2.2
Dispositions					
Orders of Reference	81	83	75	75	0.0
Inventories	12	3	9	—	– 100.0
Other	4	3	1	—	– 100.0
Total	97	89	85	75	– 11.8
Pending December 31	93	120	101	107	5.9

SUPERIOR COURT
SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION

Alan M. Schuman
Director

The Social Services Division of the Superior Court, which serves as the probation system for the District of Columbia, is responsible for providing information and recommendations to assist the Court in making individualized decisions in all dispositional phases of the adjudication process. The Division provides court-supervised alternatives to incarceration for adults and juveniles, and offers supportive social services to those persons whose problems bring them within the purview of the Court. The Division, comprised of the Adult Supervision, Family, and Diagnostic and Information Resource Branches, offers specialized programs in the areas of adult and family services.

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TABLE 35: Comparative Analysis of Adult Probation Activity 89
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TABLE 39: Comparative Summary of New Cases Assigned 92

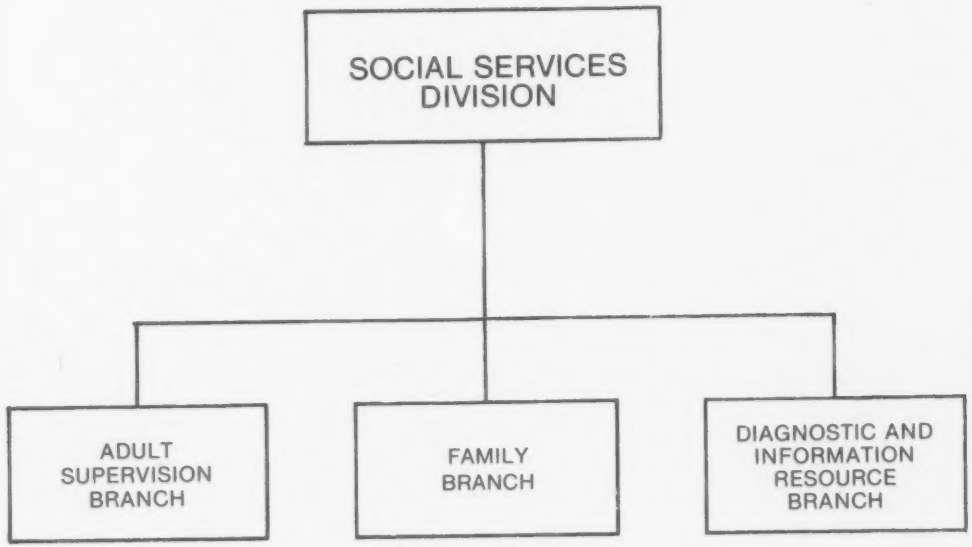
SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION
ADULT SUPERVISION BRANCH
FAMILY BRANCH
DIAGNOSTIC AND INFORMATION RESOURCE BRANCH

TABLE 35
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADULT PROBATION ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	% Change 1984-1985
Cases Under Supervision January 1							
Adult Branch	3,673	3,707	3,474	3,786	4,548	**5,007**	10.1
Special Projects	1,757	2,855	4,508	4,055	5,409[c]	**5,706**	5.5
Total	5,430	6,562	7,982	7,841	9,957[c]	**10,713**	7.6
Cases Assigned							
Adult Branch	3,288	3,486	4,465	5,400	5,489	**6,091**	11.0
Special Projects	1,848	3,177	2,786	3,944	3,736	**4,643**	24.3
Total	5,136	6,663	7,251	9,344	9,225	**10,734**	16.4
Net Transfers	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases Removed							
Expiration	1,513	1,997	3,344	3,420	3,853	**4,697**	21.9
Revocation	494	581	805	830	953	**1,078**	13.1
Early Termination	1,684	2,112	2,589	2,385	2,767	**2,542**	– 8.1
Placed in Fugitive Status	350	553	654	631	896	**958**	6.9
Total	4,041	5,243	7,392	7,266	8,469	**9,275**	9.5
Cases Under Supervision Dec. 31							
Adult Branch							
Felony	1,315	1,112	971	1,039	1,215	**1,723**	41.8
Misdemeanor	2,392	2,362	2,815	3,509	3,792	**3,813**	0.6
Special Projects							
Felony	591	735	711	861	1,180	**1,052**	– 10.8
Misdemeanor	2,264	3,773	3,344	4,510	4,526	**5,584**	23.4
Total	6,562	7,982	7,841	9,919	10,713	**12,172**	13.6
Presentence Investigations							
Felony	1,658	1,942	2,072	2,491	2,694	**3,249**	20.6
Misdemeanor	5,186	5,867	7,189	5,515	4,984	**4,771**	– 4.3
Total	6,844	7,809	9,261	8,006	7,678	**8,020**	4.5
Average Monthly Case Load	5,945	7,354	7,984	9,035	10,747	**11,499**	7.0
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions	76	78	91[a]	94[b]	96[d]	**112**	16.7

[a] Includes 15 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects.

[b] Includes 19 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects.

[c] This figure reflects an adjustment of 38 cases.

[d] Includes 22 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects.

TABLE 36
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTRAFAMILY, ABUSE, AND CHILD SUPPORT ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Cases Under Supervision January 1							
Intrafamily	42	51	39	46	36	33	-8.3
Abuse	167	124	122	139	187	149	-20.3
Child Support	972	1,073	1,015	979	—	—	—
Total	1,181	1,248	1,176	1,164	223	182	-18.4
Cases Assigned							
Intrafamily	71	57	47	38	33	35	6.1
Abuse	90	60	78	116	74	79	6.8
Child Support	233	94	73	7	—	—	—
Total	394	211	198	161	107	114	6.5
Cases Removed							
Intrafamily	62	69	40	48	36	38	5.6
Abuse	133	62	61	68	112	76	-32.1
Child Support	132	152	109	986	—	—	—
Total	327	283	210	1,102	148	114	-23.0
Cases Under Supervision Dec. 31							
Intrafamily	51	39	46	36	33	30	-9.1
Abuse	124	122	139	187	149	152	2.0
Child Support	1,073	1,015	979	—	—	—	—
Total	1,248	1,176	1,164	223	182	182	0.0
Average Monthly Case Load							
Intrafamily	64	45	41	40	32	32	0.0
Abuse	138	113	129	165	163	162	-0.6
Child Support	1,002	1,033	1,014	577	—	—	—
Total	1,204	1,191	1,184	782	195	194	-0.5
Social Investigations Completed	219	179	163	224	258	229	-11.2
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions	18	16	12	13	14	14	0.0

TABLE 37
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE PROBATION ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Cases Under Supervision January 1							
Consent Decree	208	144	186	124	134	164	22.4
Probation	564	725	769	595	518	641	23.7
Suspended Commitment	304	72	2	—	—	—	—
Special Projects	53	78	36	72	71	92	29.6
Total	1,129	1,019	993	791	723	897	24.1
Cases Assigned							
Consent Decree	310	339	213	204	258	161	– 37.6
Probation	906	843	538	459	572	643	12.4
Suspended Commitment	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Projects	234	82	132	90	109	125	14.7
Total	1,477	1,264	883	753	939	929	– 1.1
Cases Removed							
Expiration	780	702	696	430	340	526	54.7
Revocation	61	63	37	66	48	108	125.0
Early Termination	444	401	256	234	289	279	– 3.5
Special Projects	209	124	96	91	88	114	29.5
Other	93	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,587	1,290	1,085	821	765	1,027	34.2
Cases Under Supervision Dec. 31							
Consent Decree	144	186	124	134	164	79	– 51.8
Probation	725	769	595	518	641	617	– 3.7
Suspended Commitment	72	2	—	—	—	—	—
Special Projects	78	36	72	71	92	103	12.0
Total	1,019	993	791	723	897	799	– 10.9
Social Reports Completed	3,488	3,349	2,960	2,681	3,414	2,997	– 12.2
Avg. Monthly Supervision Case Load	1,045	990	829	767	771	809	4.9
Intake Cases	3,256	3,026	3,940	4,141	3,758	4,037	7.4
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions	48	53	44[a]	41[a]	41[a]	58[a]	41.5

[a] Includes 6 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects.

TABLE 38
ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL PROJECTS ACTIVITY

1985

	Pending Case Load January 1	Cases Assigned	Cases Removed	Case Load December 31
Minimum Supervision	4,633	6,398	6,745	4,286
Traffic Alcohol Program	1,031	1,243	1,143	1,131
Child Support[a]	374	3	114	263
Community Services	42	1,098	184	956
Community Services Diversion	377	1,213	1,376	214
Monitored Cases	41	26	54	13
Total	6,498	9,981[b]	9,616	6,863

[a] Child Supprt cases were previously reported under Family Services.

[b] This figure includes 5,579 new cases and 4,402 intradivisional transfers.

TABLE 39
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF NEW CASES ASSIGNED[a]

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	**1985**	%Change 1984-1985
Adult Probation Services	5,136	6,669	7,251	9,344	9,225	**10,734**	16.4
Family Services[b]	1,871	1,506	1,081	914	824	**1,043**	26.6
Crossroads Diversion	934	1,244	67	—	—	—	—
Community Services Diversion	—	535	1,164	1,373	1,497	**1,213**	−19.0
Monitored Cases	—	—	103	36	53	**26**	−50.9
Total	7,941	9,954	9,666	11,667	11,599	**13,016**	12.2

[a] Interoffice transfers are not included.

[b] Cases reported for Family Services were assigned to Intrafamily Probation Services and Juvenile Probation Services prior to 1981.

SUPERIOR COURT
MARRIAGE BUREAU

Robert T. Nash
Chief Deputy Clerk

In addition to the authority to celebrate the rites of civil marriages, the responsibilities of the Marriage Bureau encompass a broad range of duties including: the receipt and approval of the applications for and the issuance of marriage licenses in the District of Columbia; the filing, docketing and custody of marriage records; the issuance of certified copies of marriage licenses; the receipt and approval of applications from ministers and other persons for authority to perform marriages in the District of Columbia; the collection of fees and maintenance of accounts in connection with marriage licenses, search of records and applications for authority to perform marriage ceremonies; and, the answering of inquiries over the counter, by telephone, and by correspondence concerning Bureau policies.

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TABLE 40: Comparative Summary of Marriage Bureau Activity 94

TABLE 40
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MARRIAGE BUREAU ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Minister Licenses Issued	460	439	443	373	414	580	40.1
Marriage Applications Received	5,442	5,621	5,867	5,803	5,747	5,254	– 8.6
Marriage Licenses issued	5,320	5,485	5,693	5,611	5,592	5,143	– 8.0
Religious Ceremonies Performed	4,321	4,450	4,469	4,350	4,438	4,160	– 6.3
Civil Ceremonies Performed	871	887	1,103	1,106	1,051	862	– 16.1

COURT SYSTEM

STATISTICS

COURT SYSTEM

COURT REPORTER DIVISION

Shirley S. Curley
Director

The Court Reporter Division is responsible for the making of a verbatim record of the proceedings of the various trial courts in the Superior Court, timely production of transcripts for filing in the Court of Appeals and the Superior Court, and the timely preparation of transcripts ordered by attorneys and litigants.

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TABLE 41: Comparative Report of Transcript Production from Audio Tapes	98
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TABLE 41
COMPARATIVE REPORT OF TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION FROM AUDIO TAPES

Production/Staffing	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Pages Produced by Court Transcriber-Typists							
Appeal Cases	1,033	440	633	1,657	2,557	2,319	– 9.3
Non-Appeal Cases	2,314	1,394	828	5,608	10,436	13,722	31.5
Mental Health Transcripts	—	—	—	542	509	—	– 100.0
Judge-Ordered Transcripts	281	74	81	219	251	360	43.4
Total	3,628	1,908	1,542	8,026	13,753	16,401	19.3
Pages Produced by Transcription Services							
Appeal Cases	2,496	2,833	2,697	1,561	4,599	7,562	64.4
Non-Appeal Cases	7,988	19,370	13,622	11,472	9,748	20,957	115.0
Mental Health Transcripts	—	—	—	—	2,450	2,598	6.0
Judge Ordered Transcripts	—	—	—	—	161	89	– 44.7
Total	10,484	22,203	16,319	13,033	16,958	31,206	84.0
Total	14,112	24,111	17,861	21,059	30,711	47,607	55.0
Number of Cases Pending Transcription December 31	41	36	21	36	45	175	288.9
Number of Transcriber-Typist Positions Authorized December 31	2	2	2	3	4	—	– 100.0
Number of Courtrooms Supported by Central Recording Equipment	11	21	32	43	47	62	31.9

TABLE 42
COMPARATIVE REPORT OF TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION BY COURT REPORTERS

Production/Staffing	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	%Change 1984-1985
Total Pages Produced	261,317	297,424	278,239	319,461	337,575	386,348	14.4
Number of Pages Produced for Appeals	159,544	195,091	175,585	194,572	198,702	226,975	14.2
Number of Pages Produced for Judges	2,226	2,058	2,141	1,257	1,051	1,573	49.7
Ratio of Appeal Pages to Total Pages Produced	61.5	65.5	63.1	60.9	58.9	58.7	– 0.3
Number of Appeal Orders Processed	1,172	1,393	1,261	1,323	1,358	1,392	2.5
Number of Court Reporters on Staff December 31	37	38	42	40	44	41	– 6.8

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

James F. Lynch
Deputy Executive Officer

Cassandra D. Penn
Training Officer

Executive Office. The "District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970" assigns responsibility for the administrative management of the District of Columbia Court System to the Executive Officer, and accordingly, the Executive Office Staff. In keeping with the policies of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration, and in conjunction with the respective Chief Judges, this office oversees the administration of the Courts, and serves as the primary provider of services for the Court System as a whole.

Donald F. Peyton
Administrative Officer

Administrative Division. The Administrative Division is a support unit which is responsible for the following operations on a courtwide basis: property control, procurement, space management, reproduction services, communications management, messenger service, and reception and information service.

Valentine M. Cawood
Attorney Advisor

Attorney Advisors. The Attorney Advisors perform a broad spectrum of advisory legal functions, including the review of pending legislation, legal research and the preparation of memoranda of law. In addition, this staff serves as legal advisor to the Superior Court's Rules Committee, the various Divisional Advisory Committees and the Board of Judges on all matters concerning revision of the Superior Court's rules. The staff also operates the Superior Court's "Inmate Civil Assistance Project," under which prisoners are assisted in filing, defending and pursuing civil actions in the Superior Court.

Lee J. M. Barthlow
Deputy Clerk

Central Recording Unit. The primary responsibility of the Central Recording Unit is the operation and maintenance of the 8-track central recording system which services a number of trial and statutory courtrooms. This staff also serves as general electronic specialists for the Court and operates and maintains the video equipment.

Philip S. Braxton
Computer Systems
Administrator

Data Processing Division. The Data Processing Division of the Superior Court provides automated information to the operating divisions of the Court in such critical areas as Civil, Criminal, Family and Social Services related matters. A "Long-Range Data Processing Plan," which outlines steps leading to an integrated courtwide Management Information System, has been developed. Utilizing modern hardware and the latest software technologies, this integrated data system will provide Court managers with information crucial to daily operations, as well as the policy-making process.

Alfred E. Berling
Fiscal Officer

Financial Operations Division. The Financial Operations Division is comprised of three branches: Internal Audit, Budget and Accounting, and Financial Revenue. The Internal Audit Branch performs internal audits of all the accounts of the court, as related to monies collected and deposited in the Registry of the Court, grants, appropriations, and Criminal Justice Act funds. The Budget and Accounting Branch is responsible for the annual preparation of the budget as well as maintaining accounting records for disbursement of general appropriations, witness and jury fee monies, and Criminal Justice Act Funds. The Financial Revenue Branch oversees the collection of all fees, costs and payments, and the deposit of monies into the Registry of the Court.

George L. Wright
Director

Personnel Division. The Personnel Division administers personnel policies and procedures promulgated by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and Chief Judges of the respective Courts, thereby ensuring that policies are fairly and equitably applied to all employees. This Division is also responsible for providing employment counseling, managing employee-employer relations and furnishing personnel services related to recruitment, career planning, health benefits and retirement plans.

Linda J. Finkelstein
Director

Research, Evaluation and Special Projects Division. The Research, Evaluation and Special Projects Division encompasses four major areas of responsibility: special projects, statistical as well as general reporting and analysis, legislative review and assessments, and forms management. The Division evaluates the impact which legislation pending before the Council of the District of Columbia could have upon the Courts and administers a courtwide Forms Management Program.